

# The Hongkong Telegraph

ESTABLISHED 1853

NEW SERIES No 6420

三月二十七日

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1907.

大英圖書館

香港英語

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 22,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP 22,000,000

CAPITAL UNCALLED 2,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS 14,500,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. HONOLULU. NAGASAKI. SHANGHAI. LYONS. NEWCHWANG. SAN FRANCISCO. MUKDEN. BOMBAY. PORT ARTHUR. TIENTSIN. CHEFOO. PEKING. DALNY. KORE. TIE-LING. LONDON. NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD. FARR'S BANK, LTD.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

" " 6 "

" " 3 "

" " 3 "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1907.

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THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS \$800,000

RESERVE FUND \$975,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

" " 6 "

" " 3 "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

Manager.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1907.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

AUTHORISED \$10,000,000

CAPITAL PAID UP \$3,350,000

RESERVE FUND \$3,350,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and acc. to Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

" " 6 "

" " 3 "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong.

CHAS. R. SCOTT,

Manager.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1907.

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NEEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (\$13,750,000)

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,000,000 (\$1,477,000)

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,

Rangoon, Semarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,

Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap,

Padang, Medan (Del), Palembang, Kota

Ridit (Acheen), Telok-Semawu (Acheen),

Bandjernasir.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S

BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and corresponds in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

" " 6 do. 4% do.

" " 3 do. 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1907.

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## Hotel.

### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUMBEY'S GATE, the PHAX, near the TRAIN TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND—

Staffing Reserve \$10,000,000

Silver Reserve \$11,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Mr. W. J. Greson, Deputy Chairman.

G. Ballioch, Esq.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

R. Shewan, Esq.

N. A. Sieb, Esq.

C. R. Lenzenius, Esq.

H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

D. M. Nissim, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. SMITH

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

" " 6 "

" " 3 "

" " 3 "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1907.

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HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

Business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER

CENT per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

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DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP \$b. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow

Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin

Tsinanfu Tsingtau Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND

BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warschauer & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne

Frankfurt Jacob S. H. Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg

Sal Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank

Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,

LIMITED.

DEUTSCHER BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY,

## Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND  
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,".....	2,363 tons.....	Captain H. D. Jones.
" " "POWAN,".....	2,338 "	W. A. Valentine.
" " "FATSHAN,".....	1,460 "	C. Lloyd.
" " "KINSHAN,".....	1,095 "	B. Branch.
" " "HEUNGSHAN,".....	1,998 "	R. D. Thomas.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5:30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN,".....	1,651 tons.....	Captain E. H. Grainger.
" " "SUI-TAI,".....	1,651 "	G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days (from the 2nd April) at 7:30 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF, and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.

On Sunday Special Cheap Excursion leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days (from the 1st April) at 7:30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,".....	219 tons.....	Captain T. Hamlin.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7:30 A.M.		

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7:30 A.M.

## JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. AND THE Indo-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,".....	588 tons.....	Captain J. Wilcox.
" " "NANNING,".....	599 "	Mackinnon (at Dock).

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same day at 8:30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,  
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1907.

JAVA CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE  
BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about:
TJI BODAS ...	JAVA	Fint half April	JAPAN	First half April
TJI PANAS ...	JAPAN	Fint half April	JAVA PORTS	Second half April
TJI LIWONG ...	JAPAN	Second half April	JAVA PORTS	Second half April
TJI MAHI ...	JAPAN	Second half May	JAVA PORTS	Second half May
TJI LATJAF ...	JAPAN	Fint half February	JAVA PORTS	First half June

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

## JAVA CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 175,  
WORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor,  
Hongkong, 30th March, 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.  
HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 5½ DAYS. THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUEI, SHUISHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Caotou delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip.....\$10.

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.

For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS,  
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1907.

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## EYES

## RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,  
59, Bedford Row, W.C. 568, Nanking Road  
Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

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## Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,  
THE LATEST METHOD  
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY  
37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1905.

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TBING TING.  
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.  
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AQUILAR STREET.  
REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1904.

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## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, BREMEN

## EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA  
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;  
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIc PORTS;

ALSO  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND  
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers  
and luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in Russia.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS. SAILING DATES.

ZIETEN .....	WEDNESDAY, 10th April.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD .....	WEDNESDAY, 24th April.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH .....	WEDNESDAY, 8th May.
BAYERN .....	WEDNESDAY, 22nd May.
GNEISENAU .....	THURSDAY, 6th June.
SCHARNHORST .....	WEDNESDAY, 19th June.
ROON .....	WEDNESDAY, 3rd July.
PREUSSEN .....	WEDNESDAY, 17th July.
PRINZ LUDWIG .....	WEDNESDAY, 31st July.
ZIETEN .....	WEDNESDAY, 14th August.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD .....	WEDNESDAY, 8th August.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH .....	WEDNESDAY, 11th September.
SEYDLITZ .....	WEDNESDAY, 25th September.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship ZIETEN, Captain Meyer, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above. Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 8th April. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 9th April, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 9th April.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.00 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

Passage Money payable in local currency at current sight Bank rate of exchange on the day of payment.

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR .....	\$61.00	\$42.00	\$22.00
Return .....	91.00	63.00	33.00

TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG .....

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

55.00	41.00	24.00	
Return .....	66.00	56.00	36.00

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:

VIA NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR .....

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

64.00	44.00	26.00	
Return .....	115.00	79.00	47.00

VIA BREMEN or SOUTHAMPTON .....

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

68.00	46.00	27.00	
Return .....	123.00	83.00	49.00

\* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

## Intimation.

# Powell's

ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.

NOW SHOWING

**NEW  
SPRING  
GOODS**  
for  
LADIES' WEAR.

A Splendid Selection  
of  
**FASHIONABLE  
MILLINERY**  
(Trimmed and  
Untrimmed).

**NEWEST  
FABRICS**  
for  
**SPRING GOWNS,**  
Comprising:  
Muslins,  
Delaines,  
Delainettes,  
and  
Cotton Voiles.

**SHIRTS,  
NECKWEAR,  
RAINCOATS,**  
&c., &c., &c.,

Inspection Invited.

**W.M. POWELL,  
LTD.,  
HONGKONG.**

Hongkong, 30th March, 1907.

## TWO POETRIES

**YOUTH.**  
With serious eyes, unwritten brow,  
Lips set in manhood's way,  
He fronts the future, earnest now,  
Hot, eager for his fray.  
Weapons are ready, sword and shield;  
Waivering eye and hand,  
To his demand what may Life yield—  
That face . . . what seige withstand?  
AGE.  
Wise eyes of age, no longer stern,  
Beneath a brow lined,  
You smile serene, your looks discern  
Worth of what lies behind;  
True size of things at last appear,  
The great takes range with small;  
Vanished are tremor, paltry fears,  
That smile dismisses all.

*—Pall Mall Gazette.*

## THE FORMOSAN LOTTERY.

**LATEST COMPLICATIONS.**  
**PAYMENT OF THE FIRST PRIZE STOPPED.**  
Three Formosan lotteries have now been held, and the first prize, \$50,000, has been twice won in Osaka. The first winner of \$50,000 was a man living in Sakai. He sold the winning ticket to the Mitsubishi Kaisha at a discount of 10 per cent, and so obtained a clear \$45,000. The second Osaka winner of the first prize, as we have recently mentioned, has been involved in much trouble and annoyance, at last giving himself up to the authorities. According to the *Osaka Mainichi*, Chief Procurator Kokubu of the Osaka Chino Saibansho, being strongly in favour of punishing all buyers in Japan of Formosan lottery tickets, the present "winner" of the first prize will very probably be prosecuted. But he voluntarily surrendered himself to the authorities, he will probably be discharged. The prize, however, will be confiscated by the Japanese Government. The foregoing is only the view held by Prosecutors in the Osaka Court. According to the views of Mr. Hirunuma, Director of the Civil and Criminal Affairs Bureau in the Judicial Department, and several well-known jurists, the Court may acquit the accused.

The Osaka paper remarks that the lottery fever, in Fushimi, despite recent developments, continues to be active. The efforts made on the part of the police authorities to prevent the sale of tickets have proved fruitless. Since the arrest of the first few buyers, no one has been caught, on account of the difficulty of obtaining evidence. The Chief Procurator, however, is taking every possible means to ferret out buyers of lottery tickets; some newspapers have published advertisements of agents of the lottery tickets, announcing that tickets could be bought direct from them by post or telegram. The Prosecutors in the Osaka Court intend to prosecute any newspaper which publishes such advertisements in the future, on a charge of instigating the purchase of lottery tickets.

The *Okoku Mainichi* has received a telegram from Moji to the effect that Noda, Umeki, Furukawa, Yokichi and two others, who are interested (though in a questionable way) in the first prize—which was won by Mr. Wada, Sentaro, but his ticket was appropriated—arrived at Moji on Thursday and put up at the Choso Hotel. They then visited the local branch of the Sumitomo Bank, and applied for payment of \$50,000, the first prize, which sum was remitted from Formosa. The Sumitomo Bank, which was in receipt of a telegraphic order from the Bank of Formosa to stop payment of the money, refused the application. On reading the reports in Osaka papers relative to themselves and the winning ticket, however, for four persons in the party thought it advisable to leave Moji without delay, which they did, leaving no clue to their whereabouts.

The *Mainichi* thinks that the two persons who accompanied Noda and Furukawa may possibly be Fujikawa, Mr. Wada's bank, and his wife and that the bank of Formosa may have instructed the Sumitomo Bank to stop payment on the application of Wada, the theoretical, if not actual, winner of the prize. It is evident, adds the Osaka paper, that the \$50,000 in dispute still remains in the hands of the Bank of Formosa.

In Nagoya the police authorities have commenced operations in search of buyers of Formosan lottery tickets, in compliance with the instructions of Chief Procurator Matsuda in the Nagoya Chino Saibansho.

**THE "SINS OF SOCIETY."**  
FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN ON DIVORCE  
AND FINANCE.

Preaching at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Berkeley-square, on February 17, to a very large and fashionable congregation, Father Bernard Vaughan gave the first of a series of Lenten Sermons, entitled "The Sins of Society Gauged by the Passion of Christ." They were living, he said, in a day when the world thought it had made the discovery that there was no such thing as sin. In current literature, in drawing-room conversations, in club-land, in working-men's homes, in halls and clubs, and in the so-called scientific criticisms of the day, they were reminded that they had passed from the shadow of dogma into the illumination of science!

As a man, as an Englishman, and as a priest, he denounced "the vile competition with France for the lowest birth rate in Europe," and the emulation with America, the country to discover excuses for throwing marriage in "order to enter into financial alliances."

**TUBORG BEER.**  
A FIRST Clas. PILSENER BEER  
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and  
any other Chemicals.  
Being Stronger per case of 48 bottles (quarts)  
or 6 dozen pints.  
Special Price for Quantities.  
Sole Agents—  
SIMONSEN & CO.

## Intimations.

## THE BRIGHTEST SIDE.

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed toillness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss, and fear, arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION**

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, L.R.C.P., London—Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishop's College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in casts of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take. You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists.

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## Public Companies.

## THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of the undersigned, King's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 6th April, 1907, at 12.30 o'clock P.M., when the subjoined resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 21st March, 1907, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:

1. That the following alterations be made in the Articles of Association, viz.—

a. That the words "Company or Corporation" be inserted between the word "person" and the word "for" in the second line of the definition of "The General Agents" in Article No. 2.

b. That the first five lines of Article No. 7 and the word "Company" in the sixth line be eliminated and the words "Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd." shall be the General Agents of the Company and so long as they shall continue to be such General Managers the Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong shall be the Chairman of the Company.

c. That at the end of Article No. 9 the following words be added:—"All signatures of the General Agents may be subscribed by such person or persons as may from time to time be thereto authorized by the General Managers."

d. That from the beginning of s.s. 5 down to and including the words "Head Office" in the 6th line of s.s. 5 of Article No. 9 be eliminated and the following words be inserted instead:—"So long as Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., shall be the General Managers of the Company the signature of the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong shall be necessary to all cheques drawn for any purpose on the funds of the Company at its Head Office."

e. That the words "each of them, his" be eliminated in the first line of Article No. 22 and the word "the" inserted instead and that the words "of any General Agents" be inserted between the word "Administrator" and the word "shall" in Article No. 21.

f. That the words "or the Corporation he represents" be inserted between the word "he" and the word "shall" in s.s. 1 of Article No. 33.

g. That the words "or the" Corporation he represents" be inserted between the word "Committee" and the word "or" in line 1 of Article No. 39.

h. That at the end of Article No. 102 the following words be added:—"And where any share or shares are held by a Public Company or Corporation the Secretary, Manager, person for the time being in charge of the business of or Agent of such Public Company or Corporation shall be entitled to vote for such Company or Corporation."

i. That the above resolution making the above changes in the Company's Articles shall come into force and take effect from and including the 1st day of May, 1907.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents.

## Public Companies.

## THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of the undersigned, King's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 2nd April, 1907, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 27th March, 1907, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:

1. That the following alterations be made in the Articles of Association, viz.—

a. That the words "Company or Corporation" be inserted between the word "person" and the word "for" in the second line of the definition of "The General Agents" in Article No. 2.

b. That the first five lines of Article No. 7 and the word "Company" in the sixth line be eliminated and the words "Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd." shall be the General Agents of the Company and so long as they shall continue to be such General Managers the Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong shall be the Chairman of the Company.

c. That at the end of Article No. 9 the following words be added:—"An signature of the General Managers may be subscribed by such person or persons as may from time to time be thereto authorized by the General Managers."

d. That from the beginning of s.s. 5 down to and including the words "Head Office" in the 6th line of s.s. 5 of Article No. 9 be eliminated and the following words be inserted instead:—"So long as Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., shall be the General Managers of the Company the signature of the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong shall be necessary to all cheques drawn for any purpose on the funds of the Company at its Head Office."

e. That the words "each of them, his" be eliminated in the first line of Article No. 22 and the word "the" inserted instead and that the words "of any General Agents" be inserted between the word "Administrator" and the word "shall" in Article No. 21.

f. That the words "and the" inserted instead and that the words "of any General Agents" be inserted after the word "Administrator" in the second line of Article No. 22.

g. That the words "or the" Corporation he represents" be inserted between the word "Committee" and the word "or" in Article No. 39.

h. That at the end of Article No. 102 the following words be added:—"And where any share or shares are held by a Public Company or Corporation the Secretary, Manager, person for the time being in charge of the business of or Agent of such Public Company or Corporation shall be entitled to vote for such Company or Corporation."

i. That the above resolution making the above changes in the Company's Articles shall come into force and take effect from and including the 1st day of May, 1907.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents.

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## THE LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of the undersigned, King's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 6th April, 1907, at 12.30 o'clock P.M., when the subjoined resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 27th March, 1907, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:

1. That the following alterations be made in the Articles of Association, viz.—

a. That the words "Company or Corporation" be inserted between the word "person" and the word "for" in the second line of the definition of "The General Managers" in Article No. 2.

b. That the first six lines of Article No. 7 be eliminated and also the words "the Company" in the 6th line, and that the words "Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd." shall be the General Managers of the Company and so long as they shall continue to be such General Managers the Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong shall be the Chairman of the Company.

c. That at the end of Article No. 9 the following words be added:—"And where any share or shares are held by a Public Company or Corporation the Secretary, Manager, person for the time being in charge of the business of or Agent of such Public Company or Corporation shall be entitled to vote for such Company or Corporation."

d. That the above resolution making the above changes in the Company's Articles shall come into force and take effect from and including the 1st day of May, 1907.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents.

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## THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of the undersigned, King's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1907, at 12.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 27th March, 1907, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:

1. Subject to Article No. 111 the profits of the Company shall be appropriated in each year in such manner as shall be determined by the yearly meeting of shareholders held in pursuance of Article No. 64.

2. That Articles Nos. 113, 114, 115, and 116 be expunged.

3. That the above resolution making the above changes in the Company's Articles shall come into force and take effect from and including the 1st day of May, 1907.

4. That the words "if practicable" be inserted between the words "Reserve Fund" and the words "shall consist" in Article No. 113 as constituted by the special resolution of the 16th day of March, 1887, be expunged and the following Article be substituted therefor, namely:

"113. Subject to Article No. 111 the profits of the Company shall be appropriated in each year in such manner as shall be determined by the yearly meeting of shareholders held in pursuance of Article No. 64.

5. That Articles Nos. 113, 114, 115, and 116 be expunged.

6. That the above resolution making the above changes in the Company's Articles shall come into force and take effect from and including the 1st day of May, 1907.

By Order,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

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## THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., King's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1907, at 12.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th March, 1907, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:

1. That the following alterations be made in the Articles of Association, viz.—

a. That the word "their" be eliminated in Article No. 2.

b. That Article No. 7 be eliminated.

c. That Article No. 8 be eliminated and the following Article be inserted in its stead:

"1. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., shall be and they are hereby appointed the General Agents of the Company and the Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong shall be the Chairman of the Company."

d. That the word "their" be eliminated in the first line of Article No. 14 the following words be added:—"And all signatures of the General Agents may be subscribed by such person or persons as may from time to time be thereto authorized by the General Managers."

e. That the word "and each of them, his" be eliminated in the first line of Article No. 22 and the words "and the" inserted instead and that the words "of any General Agent" be inserted between the word "Administrator" and the word "shall" in Article No. 21.

f. That the word "their" be eliminated in the first line of Article No. 22 the following words be added:—"And all signatures of the General Agents may be subscribed by such person or persons as may from time to time be thereto authorized by the General Managers."

## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,  
PERFUMERS,  
&c. &c. &c.

WATSON'S  
HOUSEHOLD  
AMMONIA  
FOR THE  
BATH, TOILET, NURSERY  
AND HOUSEHOLD.

Produces a delightful feeling of exhilaration, and gives a tone to the system that is more refreshing than a Sea Bath, and quite equal to a Turkish Bath. It removes all colour from perspiration, and promotes a healthy action of the skin rendering it smooth and soft.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO  
H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1907.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1907.

HARBOUR MASTER'S REPORT  
FOR 1906.

When the preliminary shipping returns for last year were published at the beginning of the month, we ventured some remarks in explanation of the apparent decline in the shipping entering and clearing the port in 1906 as compared with the preceding year. Thursday's issue of the *Government Gazette* contains the Harbour Master's report for 1906, and a perusal of his document substantially bears out the explanation previously given of the causes contributing to the falling off in the shipping returns under notice. Lieut. Beckwith observes that "as ocean vessels under the British flag there was a decrease of 29 ships of 482,853 tons. This decrease, as we correctly supposed, is mainly due to vessels under the Japanese flag returning to their various routes at the conclusion of the late war, thereby supplanting several British vessels which had been chartered in their stead, and partly to the disappearance of tramp steamers which carried stores for the opposing fleets; and eliminating the 893,890 tons ascribed in the report as an abnormal increase, practically due to the state of war existing, a legitimate increase to the British flag is shown amounting to 411,937 tons. In British river commerce, as has already been seen, there is a decrease of 20 ships of 711,221 tons which is due to the various disasters that befall these steamers during the typhoon on the memorable 18th of September, and to the cutting by fire of the *Hawker* in the following month. During the necessary repair of the crippled vessels, coasting steamers of small size were utilised in some instances by the different companies. The following paragraphs of the report proceed to state that for foreign ocean vessels an increase of 443 ships of 1,273,710 tons is shown, which is almost wholly due to the Japanese vessels taking up their respective routes in place of the British vessels temporarily chartered, amounting to 59 ships of 1,275,640 tons in 1906, against 58 ships of 69,140 tons in 1905, an increase of 56 ships of 1,266,493 tons. Additionally, Korean steamers for the first time since 1901 entered the port, and assisted in the increase of 16 ships of 61,596 tons. Vessels under the Norwegian flag show a decrease of 135 ships of 186,093 tons. For foreign river steamers an increase of 96 ships representing 2,320 tons is shown and can be ascribed to more trips being made by vessels under the French and Portuguese flags, supplemented by vessels under the German and Japanese flags which did not compete in this trade before. The other increases and decreases are of small importance, excepting junk and steam-launches, &c. A packed text will be presented.

trade with and outside the waters of the Colony. These vessels in many cases suffered disastrously in the typhoon already mentioned, and can be attributed to the abnormal decrease shown, assisted by a gradual falling off in junk trade throughout the year. Under the heading of "trade" some idea is furnished regarding the commercial position of Hongkong during 1906. As we have frequently pointed out Japan has been to the fore with sugar, and this is evidenced by the fact that last year the total import of this commodity showed an increase of 54.6 per cent, but it appears impossible to say whether this increase may be attributed entirely to Japanese activity or whether Java is entitled to part of the credit. It is also doubtful whether the imported article was raw or refined sugar. There was an enhanced quantity of rice entering the Colony last year as compared with 1905, to the extent of 138,108 tons, and the Harbour Master states that this increase would have been greater had there not been a scarcity of cargo boats after the typhoon. Flour showed a rise of something like 25,000 tons, which is claimed as an indication that there has been a cessation in the boycott against the United States, although it might equally well be argued that it was the result of Australian efforts to take advantage of the American position. A decrease was recorded in the importation of coal. The total amount of cargo brought to Hongkong was 7,372,075 tons, of which 4,493,715 tons were discharged in the Colony, and it is satisfactory from the English standpoint to note that the firm's share of the carrying trade, both import and export, was held by British steamers. With regard to the river trade of the Colony there was a slight reduction in the imports and an equally slight increase in the exports as compared with the returns for 1905. Taking the imports and exports together we find that last year the total amounted to 507,963 tons as against 507,074 in the previous twelve months, a difference which is infinitesimal. When it is remembered that for a considerable portion of the year the river trade was practically dislocated owing to the disasters which befall the majority of the fleet as the consequence of the typhoon, it will be apparent that the returns are better than might have been expected. Had there been no calamity to paralyse temporarily the local carrying trade, it is reasonable to suppose that the returns for 1906 would have constituted a record. With regard to the passenger traffic the river boats carried 1,561,971 travellers last year between the river ports and Hongkong as contrasted with 2,673,202 for the corresponding period in 1905. The importance of the junk fleet to the Colony is evident from the fact that 35,557 vessels brought 756,942 tons of goods to Hongkong consisting of fire-works, oil, rice, castile, etc. Of the total, 495,880 tons were described as general cargo, while 252,431 tons of earth and stones were landed. At that rate the Colony should increase its boundaries at no very distant date. The exports amounted to 660,516 tons, consisting of kerosene, 485,190 cases, rice and paddy 197,853 tons, general cargo 350,764 tons, while 124,571 tons of earth and stones were removed from the Colony. Some interesting particulars of Chinese emigration from Hongkong are provided in the statistical section of the report, together with a statement of the immigration of Chinese to Hongkong. It seems that altogether 63,320 men, women and children left for the Straits during the year, but 114,568 returned, so that the Chinese population in the Southern Settlements was largely decreased for the period in question. Those who went to San Francisco numbered 2,674 while those who returned exceeded 5,000. Notwithstanding 3,374, practically all male adults, left for Callao, Peru, and 233 arrived at Hongkong from that port. Nearly 6,000 were booked for British Columbia during the year, and some 2,500 returned. The totals show that there were 76,725 emigrants while 134,912 arrived once more in China. From these figures it will be seen that if ever the Chinese were a stay-at-home race, their habits are undergoing a wonderful change, the range of their travels varying from Batavia to Mexico, Melbourne to Mauritius, Seattle to South Australia. In his general survey of the shipping record for 1906, the Harbour Master remarks: "The deplorable loss of life and damage done, due to the typhoon of the 18th September, will be indefinitely marked in the annals of the Colony. 59 merchant vessels of European construction suffered in the waters of the Colony, 5 of 1,812 tons foundered, 32 of 22,478 tons stranded, 5 of 1,344 tons were broken against the sea wall, 13 of 21,420 tons badly damaged, and 14 of 25,132 tons slightly damaged. There were in addition 16 lighters of European construction sunk, and badly damaged, 34 launches sunk, to damaged, and approximately 1,700 native craft sunk, and in the majority of cases totally lost. It can be safely said that all craft suffered in the harbour, more or less damaged during the blow. The loss of life, I regret to say, must have been excessively high, amounting to approximately 5,000, though there are no positive records to show the actual number that perished." On the whole, considering the exceptional circumstances which marked the shipping trade of 1906, the record is far from unsatisfactory, and gives cause to hold the belief that at a port Hongkong continues to stand well in the forefront of the great ports of the world.

## MURDER IN THE HARBOUR.

WOMAN STUNNED AND THROWN OVERBOARD.

ALLEGED MURDERERS DAFFLE THE POLICE.

Not a fortnight ago a Chinese boatman, in order to baffle the police and to put them off the scent, while he and his brother escaped from the city, made a report to the police at the Central Station to the effect that his young wife, during a boxing accident, was drowned. It was not until some days afterward, when the body had been recovered, that one of the most brutal and cold-blooded murders yet committed in this harbour was brought to light. The scheme the junkmaster devised in order to save his neck was successful. In his report of the "accident" to the police, the record of which was given in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, the junk master said that his cargo boat arrived in the harbour on the afternoon of the 7th instant and anchored off the Harbour-master's wharf. At six o'clock he said, his wife and himself rowed ashore in a dinghy. After they had made certain purchases the trio started to return to the cargo-boat. The woman worked the punting pole, while he and his brother towed. Half way to the junk a steam-launch, the name of which he did not know, steamed past, and her backwash swamped the dinghy, throwing the occupants into the water. His wife, who was twenty-nine years of age, could not swim and sank immediately, but a few yards from her husband and the *suk*, who were also in difficulties, as they knew little of swimming. However, they managed to cling on to the overturned dinghy until assistance arrived.

The report was believed and a notice of the affair made in the occurrence book. When the body was recovered later foul play was brought to the surface. On examination of the body six nasty wounds on her head were found, the doctor being of opinion that although death was caused by drowning, the wounds on the woman's head were inflicted with a blunt weapon. A search was made for the boatman and his brother, but as far as could be learnt to-day they are not to be found in the Colony.

That there is a reason for the crime cannot be gainsaid—and a woman is at the bottom of that reason. The boatman, so the police were told, gave his wife to understand that he was about to get a concubine and that she was also to live on the boat. His wife objected, and since then there had been trouble. So, deciding to get rid of his wife he invited her ashore on the evening in question to make her a purchase. On returning, it is presumed, the woman was attacked from behind by her husband and his brother, and in a semi-conscious condition was thrown overboard. That accomplished, the men overruled the dinghy and the "accident" story became known to the police.

The detectives still have hope of capturing the pair and as they are well known both to the police and to the floating population a sharp lookout is being kept for their return.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. S. B. C. Ross has been appointed to act as Postmaster General during the absence on leave of Mr. L. A. M. Johnston, or until further notice, with effect from 27th instant.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Arthur Chapman, Major, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, to be commandant, in succession to Major Clive Gordon Pritchard, retired, with effect from the 2nd April.

MESSRS. A. H. Peirce & Co., general managers of the Hongkong Milling Co., Ltd., inform us, under date 28th inst., that the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., whose local agents are the Mitsui Bussan Kha, have paid their claim in full for the *Dakota* cargo.

An official trial trip was made on 13th ult. of the *Gatsoo-maru*, which has just been built at the Kwai-nan yard for the Yangtze service of the Nippon Yusen Kisha. The trip was made between Osaka and Akashi with very satisfactory results, the highest speed developed being 15.85 knots.

CHAN Ah Tam, a shroff, residing at No. 45, Hollywood Road, was arrested at Kowloon City yesterday on a warrant. Chan is alleged to have embezzled \$100 odd from his employer—Albert Ahwee, a merchant, of Liberia Villa, Kowloon, on the 10th instant. The case was called on at the Police Court, to-day, and adjourned.

The first half-yearly report of the Koko Sugar Refining Company, which has just been published, shows that the total net profit for the period has amounted to Y17,777. Of this sum, Y1,000 has been placed to the legal reserve, Y500 to the reserve for the maintenance of machinery and buildings, Y40, paid for bonuses to the officials, and Y10,020 for a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent, per annum, while a surplus of Y1,577 has been carried forward.

PROF. ADDISON E. VERRILL, the Yale geologist, last month predicted for the West Indies much greater disasters than the Jamaican calamity. He said: "From the earth's structure in the West Indies it is certain that earthquakes will occur in the islands in the next few years, beside which the Jamaican earthquake will be insignificant". Prof. Verrill spent twenty years studying the geological formation of the West Indies and is a leading authority on the subject. His address was made before the Connecticut Association of Science.

FROM an advertisement which appears in another column it will be seen that the celebrated Zig-zag Company of acrobats, gymnasts, clowns, &c. are to open for a short season in Hongkong at the Po Lin Ground, Causeway Bay, on Monday night. We are informed that the Company consist of London and Continental "stars" and will present for the first time in Hongkong a varied programme of performances, including weight-lifting by the Javanese Samson, midget clowns, acrobatics, &c. A packed text will be presented.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

ENGLISH DOCTOR BLACKMAILED.

BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 28th March.

On the 27th inst., the British Consul-General at Canton forwarded a despatch to H.E. the Viceroy stating that he has received word from an English doctor at Faishan to the effect that certain notorious robbers have sent him a letter, demanding a sum of \$5,000 from him. The Consul requests the Viceroy to at once look into the matter and arrest the robbers and offer the doctor his necessary protection. The doctor, a short time ago, had also a large sum of money stolen from him.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

At half-past three o'clock, on the 27th inst., the train from Shek-wai-ting to Faishan was exceedingly overcrowded with passengers. One of the passengers, a man surnamed Su, at six o'clock, he said, his wife and himself, rowed ashore in a dinghy. After they had made certain purchases the trio started to return to the cargo-boat. The woman worked the punting pole, while he and his brother towed. run over by the car and was instantly killed.

## EXECUTIONS.

On the 25th instant, thirty-seven criminals, who have been sentenced to death for various crimes, were executed at Kong Po Camp at Shih Chiu. These criminals were chiefly robbers and pirates.

## ANTI-OPium ASSOCIATION.

On the 26th instant, the newly formed Anti-Opium Association of Faishan was formally opened and the ceremony was performed at its headquarters. There was a large attendance, including several local officials, and lectures were delivered by the different members and the Canton representatives of the Anti-Opium Association, on the opium evil.

## FEMALE EDUCATION.

The Canton Normal College for female students will be formally opened on the 31st instant, H.E. the Viceroy, the Provincial Treasurer, and Examiner Wu, and other officials will be present at the opening ceremony.

## EXPECTANT MAGISTRATE ARRESTED.

On the 27th instant H.E. the Viceroy issued a warrant for the arrest of Ng Chak Chi, an expectant magistrate, who is at present residing at a lodging house. Upon inquiry it transpired that the cause of Ng's arrest was in connection with some charge against him, concerning the Kiangnan Imperial Mint. He is now in custody of the Namhoi Magistrate.

## THAT ended the meeting.

## THE REPORT.

The report is as follows:—Gentlemen,—We beg to submit to you our report and statement of the accounts of the Company for the year ended the 31st December, 1906.

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The result for the year on the trading shows a profit of \$9,591.10, to which must be added the surplus of sub-rents received over Cpwrent and taxes paid, \$3,946.65, making a total of \$9,837.75.

This, your general manager, find necessary to allocate to meet interest on mortgage and loans, \$6,091.13; depreciation \$5,750.23; and the balance, \$1,244.28 as a reserve against unforeseen losses on debts carried forward as good.

## AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe and Bingham.

## A NEW JOURNAL.

A newspaper under the title of "Comments on Railway Affairs" is established, and will shortly make its first appearance. The promoters of the undertaking are Taouai Lai, Kwok Lem and the Chinese Jianlin Chung Sik Wong. The principal object of this paper will be to publish and discuss railway questions in connection with the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, and to try and bring about good management and harmony with the Company. It is the promoters' intention to stop the issue of this paper, if they can succeed in their endeavours.

## HONAM THEATRE DISTURBANCE.

It is reported that in dealing with the case in which some members of the Honam police force and the Honam theatre people were implicated, and which has been already reported, the local officials have fined the managers of the Honam theatre several thousand dollars, with the alternative of closing up their theatre permanently. The theatre people have agreed to pay the fine.

## MESSRS. HOWARTH, ERSKINE &amp; CO.

On Saturday at 10 o'clock H.E. the Viceroy will receive the manager of Messrs. Howarth, Erskine & Co., engineers of Shanghai, and at 11 o'clock H.E. will receive the manager of the International Banking Corporation of Shanghai.

## ROBERTSON.

A robbery was committed at Ho Tong village in the Siuui district, on the 27th instant. About a dozen robbers entered the village and ransacked ten houses. The villagers were unable to offer resistance, owing to the absence of firearms; but, nevertheless, two villagers fought the robbers with choppers. After a short encounter, one of the villagers was wounded, and the robbers ultimately escaped with their spoils.

Mr. D. O'Neill, the manager of the Chartered Merchant Bank, received a telegram from the head office stating that the net profit of the Bank for the past year to 31st December, 1906, including the amount brought forward, are \$10,000, and that at the forthcoming general meeting of shareholders the directors will recommend a final dividend of 31% on "A" and "B" shares, making 6% for the year free of income tax; that £15,000 be placed to Reserve, £1,000 to Officers Pension Fund and £20,000 carried forward.

## BERATED WATER PLANT.

As per balance sheet 31st December, 1905 \$13,000.00

## RESERVE F. &amp; D. DOUBTFUL DEBTS:

As per balance sheet 31st December, 1905 \$2,670.00

## Transferred from 1906 profits .....

5,737.91

## Stock in trade .....

5,750.23

## To reserve for doubtful debts .....

1,244.20

## Deduct:

Bad debts written off, less

recoveries .....

661.46

## Stock in trade .....

3,737.91

## Deduct:

Bad debts written off, less

recoveries .....

3,152.76

## Capital .....

10,000 shares of \$10 each, fully paid \$100

## Telegrams.

(Reuters.)

## France and Morocco.

LONDON, 27th March.  
M. Pichon, speaking in the Chamber, enumerated a long list of grievances for which no reparation had been made by Morocco; the list included other murders and assaults, also obstructions to French commerce.

France has now demanded the exemplary punishment of the murderers of Dr. Mati-champ, compensation to the family, the imprisonment of the Governor of Marrakesh and the fulfilment of previous demands. France appeals to the common action of all Europeans in Morocco in face of the most savage and the most fanatical of Mussulman populations.

This is manifestly addressed to Germany.

## Murder of a Russian in Persia.

The correspondent of the *Daily Mail* in Teheran writes that a Russian subject has been murdered by the populace at Sabzavar.

## Explosion in a French Torpedo Boat.

28th March.  
An explosion has occurred in a French torpedo boat at Cherbourg, by which several of the crew have been severely injured.

## The Trouble in Roumania.

The burning, plundering and rioting continue in many places in Northern Roumania.

## France.

There was an impressive scene in the Chamber yesterday, when bitter adversaries shook hands and promised to support the Government in the present crisis.

Several Bills for alleviating the distress of the peasants, by abolishing oppressive taxes and restricting holdings and trusts, were passed unanimously.

## Mail Contracts.

There has been a discussion in the House of Commons concerning the Hongkong mail contract via Canada, some Liberals objecting to the expense.

The Government defended the contract which was ratified by 161 to 22.

Later.

## Roumania.

The Roumanian troops have killed and wounded 200 of the pillaging peasants at Olt-Dambovita districts. The peasants have committed most terrible atrocities on the captured farmers and landowners, and even women and children have been done to death in the most brutal ways.

## Probable Loss of a Newfoundland Sealer.

The Newfoundland sealer *Greenlander*, with 183 people on board, broke her shaft in a blizzard on Sunday. She was seen drifting in a helpless condition and has not been heard of since.

It is feared that she is lost.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

We are favoured by the U.S. Consul-General with the following telegram:

"Manila Observatory, to o'clock a.m.  
Typhoon N.E. of Yap Island, Western  
Carolines. Direction unknown."

BOOKS on the Far East are accumulating so fast that some of them have a very far-eastern chance of getting the hearing that in some cases they deserve, but one of them, announced by Messrs. Methuen, bids fair to rank among the best. Mr. Everard Cotes, who is well known as a special correspondent, has brought together the sum of his observations of men and things during a prolonged tour in Manchuria and the East. He examines the capabilities of the new Chinese army and the limits imposed by race characteristics upon the situation which has arisen since the Russo-Japanese war; all this with a simplicity and pictorial directness which carry the reader over Hup-hu-pu-fu-dies and Manchurian battlefields, and leaves him at the end possessed without effort of the features of one of the most important problems of the time, here are many illustrations.

## SHIPPING AND MAIL.

American (China) 1st inst.  
Indian (Kumpan) 1st inst.  
Canadian (Empress of India) 7th prox.

The Ben Line's. *Bondufer* from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on 29th Inst., for this port.

The German s.s. *Sophie Reckmers* left Moji on 29th Inst., for this port, and is due to arrive here on 31st prox.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Preussen*, which left here on 27th ult., arrived at Genoa on 25th Inst., at 4 p.m.

The C. P. R. Co's. s.s. *Athenas* left Vancouver, B.C., for Hongkong via usual ports of call at p.m., on 27th Inst.

The N. G. & S. s.s. *Cabri* left Singapore for this port yesterday, and may be expected here on or about the 4th prox.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kawachi Maru*, European Line, left Shanghai for this port on 29th Inst., and is expected here on 1st prox.

The H. A. L. s.s. *Rhenania* from Hamburg left Shanghai for this port on 29th Inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on 3rd prox., 4 p.m.

The I. C. S. N. Co's. s.s. *Kutang*, left Calcutta for this port via the Straits, on 27th Inst., and may be expected here on or about 29th prox.

The N. I. K. s.s. *Kapetolino Maru*, Bom bay Line, left Bombay for this port via Singapore on 27th Inst., and is expected here on 1st prox.

## H.O.'S ROSS BUNS GOLD.

## THEIR HISTORY.

Cold-hot cross buns adorn many a breakfast table at this season of the year. Many know that they are connected with Good Friday, but few understand their origin, consequently a word or two regarding them would not be out of place. Although hot-cross buns (served cold) are associated with Good Friday, they are said to have originally a feature of Easter. Antiquaries tell us that before the advent of Christianity the pagans ate cakes in honour of the Goddess, Asire. When they were converted they could not forgo the cakes, so the high priests taught them to sign them with the cross in order to expel all evil and paganism from them. Those who are anxious to find a more ancient origin for the familiar hot-cross bun tell us that it typifies the moon as worshipped by the Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. The round bun represents the full moon and the cross its four quarters. Under Christian auspices the buns were originally made of the dough kneaded for the Host, used at Easter, and were marked with the cross for that reason. There was once a belief that the buns would keep a whole year without turning mouldy. It was, therefore, a custom to hang up one or more buns around a home as a charm against evil.

## WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

The report on the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund, for the year 1906, is as follows:—The amount to the credit of the fund on the 31st December last was \$423,960.20 including \$146,337 for interest, as per statement appended.

The average monthly contributions amount now to about \$2,700.00.

On the 31st December, 1905, the number of contributors on the books was 497 and on the 31st December, 1906, 551, of whom 203 are Bachelors, 336 are married men, and 12 are widowers.

During the year, 111 joined the fund, 54 left and 9 died.

The total number of children on the books is 499.

Of the 54 who left, 31 resigned the Government service, and 23 were dismissed.

The subscribers who died were 3 bachelors and 6 married men.

The causes of death were as under:—1 Indian (3) pneumonia; 1 European (7) typhoid fever; 1 Chinese (39) plague bubonic; 1 Chinese (29) died in his country; 1 European (34) delirium tremens; 1 European (1) acute gastro enteritis; 1 Indian (58) cancer; 1 Chinese (27) died in his country; and 1 Chinese (36) died in his country.

There are now on the list 33 pensioners whose pensions in dollars aggregate \$1,612.45 per annum as follows:—Mrs. Beavin, \$14.45; Mrs. Moosdean, 63.67; Mrs. Moore, 239.85; Mrs. Chen Tai, 54.45; Mrs. Alvarakis' Child, 48.89; Mrs. Chu Tsau, 82.62; Mrs. Wong Yau Lui, 5.12; Mrs. Chow Hung-Shi's Child, 23.26; Mrs. Lu Lai Shi, 13.26; Mrs. Madan's Daughter, 309; Mrs. Wilday, 47.63; Mrs. Ho Yow Tsai, 187.51; Mrs. Gutierrez, 236.10; Mrs. Robertson, 163.78; Mrs. Cheung Hon Shi, 17.86; Mrs. Frize, 41.99; Mrs. Duncan, 215.68; Mrs. Hould, 45.44; Mrs. Leung Wong Shi, 34.68; Mrs. Sun Au-Yung Shi, 99.46; Mrs. Ku Jui Kyau, 94.03; Mrs. Wong Fung Shi, 93.4; Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Rocha, 18.12; Mrs. Gidley, 213.80; Mrs. Williamson, 192.74; Mrs. Luk Man Shi, 115.1; Mrs. Whirr, 114.54; Mrs. Collic, 185.46; Tsui So, 31.7; Mrs. Chan Lui Ying, 64.18; Mrs. Wong Li Si, 15.43; and Mrs. Leong Shi, 90.07. Total, \$1,612.45.

In addition there is one pensioner in sterling, Mrs Barnes Lawrence, who draws £17.12 5d. per annum.

A. M. THOMSON,  
Chairman.

L. A. M. JOHNSTON,  
H. D'AOQUINO,  
D. DAVID WOOD,  
R. CROFTON,  
Directors.

To Balance: 1st January, 1906.....\$13,013.67  
Contribution.....\$3,844.13  
Less Refunds.....20.51  
Interest.....12,84.62  
Balance.....\$20,44.66

By Pensions paid to Widows.....\$3,502.65  
Commuted Pensions paid to Widows.....729.90  
Pensions paid to Orphans.....63.85  
Sum paid on the cancellation of  
memberships:.....2,109.02  
Expenses of Management.....600.00  
Printing.....56.00  
Auditor's fee.....120.00  
Balance.....\$22,960.20

180.44 / 6

To Unclaimed Pensions:—  
Mrs. Beavin.....\$21.00  
Moore.....110.92  
Alvarakis' Child.....77.41  
Chu Tsau.....54.42  
Wong Yau Lui.....3.41  
Chow Hung Shi's Child.....23.26  
Wilday.....82.64  
Robertson.....54.66  
Freire.....7.0  
Hood.....21.52  
Ku Jui Kyau.....31.36  
Wong Fung Shi.....91.12  
Dixon.....83.20  
Gidley.....71.27  
Chan Lai Ying.....10.68  
Leong Shi.....29.86

183.46  
154.65  
To Amount of the Fund.....\$72,321.10

\$17,060.20

By Balance deposited with the Government.....\$17,060.20

## GYMKHANA NOTES.

The gymkhana season, which makes its debut on the 13th Inst., promises to be one of the best that has ever been held, and the Challenge Cup's prospects look decidedly rosy. Every owner is hoping that he will be able to vanquish the great "Blue Nile" and carry off the handsome trophy to grace his sideboard. Spiking generally, the ponies that have been kept back in the Colony this time are a more clausy lot than usual. We have such good performers as "Ben Eion," "Black Pansy," "Crisis," "Rust," "Vagabond," "Zeebeen," "Southdown," "Merle," "Autumn Rose" and last but not least, last year's winner, the great "Blue Nile." The committee have given us a capital programme and some interesting racing is bound to result. A good idea is the Jockey's race for men who have not won more than two races and a good field may be expected out here. The newcomers are being measured for their breeches and racing boots, and I have heard that some of the very new ones even sleep in them, but whether this was due to having christened the articles in question too freely, history does not relate.

I append a few times for the benefit of those who do not get an opportunity of witnessing the training:—

Pride of Cadzow, 1 mile, 2-23, last quarter 3'. Highland Heather, 1 mile, 2-27, last quarter 34". Manchurian Chief, 1 mile, 2-18, last quarter 35".

Southdown, 1 mile, 2-27, last quarter 33".

Indian Chief, three quarters, 1-43, last quarter 33".

Black Pansy, 1/2 mile, 1-47, last quarter 33".

Autumn Rose and No Savvy, 1/2 mile, 1-5, last quarter 34".

Blue Nile and Small Pote, 1/2 mile, 1-4, last quarter 31". Blue Nile was simply cantering.

The other ponies' times I have not yet managed to obtain.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT 7 PER CENT SILVER LOAN OF 1886, E.

## 41ST HALF-YEARLY DRAWING.

INTEREST DUE and DRAWN BOND OF THIS LOAN will be PAYABLE at the Offices of the CORPORATION on or after the 1st of April, 1907.

LIST OF DRAWN BONDS can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

For the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents issuing the Loan,

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1907. [167]

## GRAND THEATRE OF VARIETY ZIG-ZAG.

Celebrated Company of ACROBATS, GYMNASTS, ECCENTRIC CLOWNS, MUSICAL ACTS, SONGS, DANCES AND PANTOMIMES.

First appearance of LONDON and CONTINENTAL STAR ARTISTES FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE EAST.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT: MONDAY, 1st April, 1907, at 9 P.M.

Location in CAUSEWAY BAY.

Booking at ROBINSON PIANO CO'S STORE. Special Trams after each performance.

## PRICES:

Box of Six Seats	... ...	\$18.00
Single Box seats	... ...	3.00
Reserved Chair	... ...	2.00
Stall	... ...	1.00
Gallery	... ...	.50

Hongkong, 30th March, 1907. [165]

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG"....II. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAU"....E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening. (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have excelled Accommodation in First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey ..... \$4.

Meals ..... \$1.00 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LTD., and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD., No. 8, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 30th March, 1907. [166]

## COMMERCIAL.

## WHAKY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadourie & Co. write on the 28th Inst.:—To-morrow being Good Friday, we are issuing our circular a day earlier than usual. There has been very little doing during the past week, and the business has confined more or less to adjustments for the settlement, which took place to-day.

Banks.—Sales of Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have taken place at \$885, and these are sellers at \$90. The London quotation is \$101.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are unchanged at \$100. Unions have advanced to \$845 and are wanted.

Fine Insurances.—China Fires are easier and obtainable at \$80. Hongkong Fires are offering at \$140.

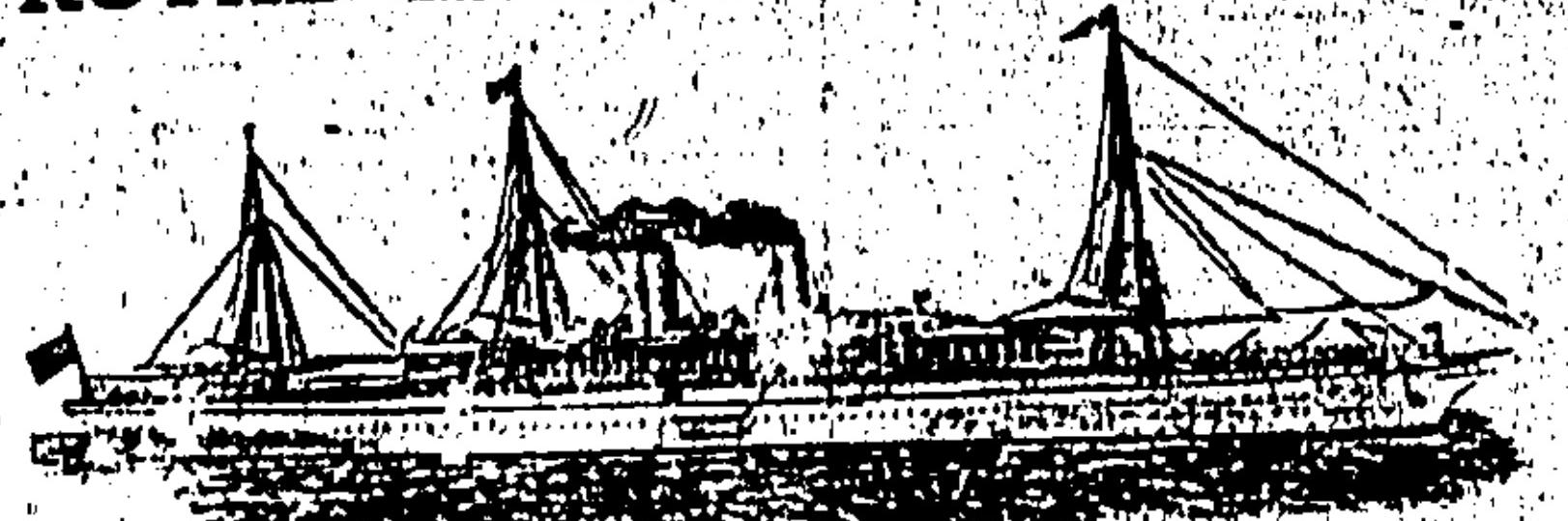
Shipping.—China and Manilas have been reduced to \$7 with sellers. Douglasses have been sold at \$34. Indus have been negotiated at \$80, at which rate there are sellers. Shell Transports have declined to 41/. Star Ferries are steady at \$30. The new shares are quoted at \$12.

Refineries.—China Sugars have changed hands at \$17 ex the dividend of 8 per share paid to-day. Luxtons are unchanged.

Mining.—There are no changes in stocks under this heading. Raubs are quoted at \$3. We are informed by private telegraphic advice from Singapore, that the crush for the gold in the former has had a sharp decline and are now quoted at \$

## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, April 11th	April 29th
"ATHENIAN"	3,832	WEDNESDAY, May 1st	May 15th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, May 9th	May 27th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, May 22nd	June 15th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, June 6th	June 24th
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, June 19th	July 3rd

"EMPEROR" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.  
Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at St. John, N.B., with the Company's New Patented "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 214 days from YOKOHAMA, and 209 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....via St. Lawrence, &c. 140 New York 62.  
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamer.....142.  
Stearns, and 1st Class on Railways.....140.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all ports and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Hongkong, 27th March, 1907.

Corner Pedder Street and Praya.

[1]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	CHOYSAENG	WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, daylight.
MANILA	YUENSANG*	FRIDAY, 5th April, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG*	SATURDAY, 6th April, 3 P.M.
* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.		

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, and Yangtsze Ports.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

[6]

Hongkong, 30th March, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

NINGPO	"KWANGSE	1st April, 4 p.m.
MANILA	"TEAN"	2nd "
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHU"	2nd "
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	3rd "
CHEFOO & NEWCHIANG	"KWEIYANG"	6th "
CEBU and ILUOLO	"SUNGKIALG"	6th "
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHsing"	8th "
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	9th "
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHINGTU"	9th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	10th "

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

[7]

Hongkong, 30th March, 1907.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.



Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship. Tons. Captain. For Sailing Dates.

HUNTA	2540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 6th April, at Noon
LAPIRO	740	Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 13th April, at Noon

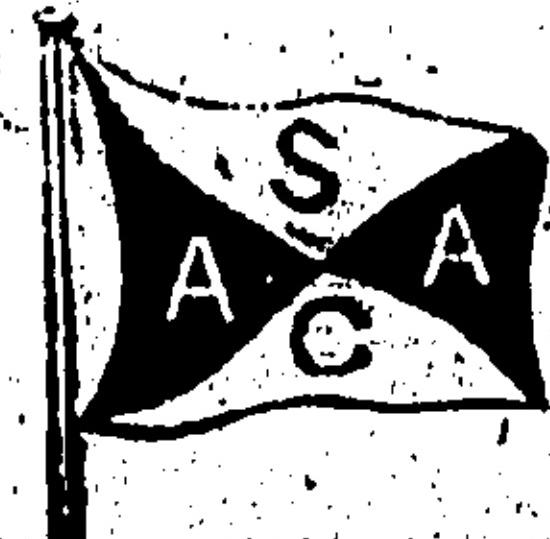
For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

[8]

Hongkong, 30th March, 1907.

## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

To sail

On or about 12th April.

About the end of April.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

[9]

Hongkong, 30th March, 1907.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE

## PASSENGER SERVICE

BY the new Steamer "RHENANIA" HAMBURG and "HOHENSTAUFEN". These steamers offer the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travel. They are especially built for the tropics with very large well ventilated cabins, midships, light throughout by electricity, fans provided in each cabin. The berths are not arranged to give the other as has been the fashion hitherto, but the waterroom class, a separate ordinary sleeping room above, the berths standing like beds at either side of the cabins. As a novelty, a number of cabins are provided for single passengers. These steamers call at NAPLES and PLYMOUTH. In addition to the above steamers, the s.s. "SILSIA" and "SCANDIA" carry first class passengers. Return Tickets issued at reduced Rates thoughtlessly issued to NEW YORK via NAPLES, SOUTHAMPTON and HAMBURG.

## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## Outward.

## Homeward.

FOR THE STRAITS, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	5th April.
HABSBURG	3rd April.
RHENANIA	3rd May.
HOHENSTAUFEN	23rd May.
Call at Lisboa.	
Call at Marseilles.	

[10]

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

## THE Company's Steamship

## "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT."

Captain Combe, will be despatched for above, on or about MONDAY, the 1st April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. OR CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1907.

[10]

## FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

## THE Steamship

## "CATHERINE APCAR."

Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1907.

[10]

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## NOTICE.

## FOR KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.

Taking Cargo at through rates to Tawau, Lahad Datu, Menado and Zamboanga.

THE Steamship

## "BORNEO."

Captain F. Sembill, ready to load on Monday, the 1st April, will leave on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1907.

[10]

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

## "BRECONSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 10th of April.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1907.

[10]

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

## "EMPIRE."

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 27th April, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A St

## Intimation.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

## TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE.

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

Dose: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL Advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

CALDBECK MACGREGOR &amp; CO., Hongkong.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

EUROPEAN SHOPS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS (suitable for Dry Goods Storage) at No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central, (formerly occupied by Messrs: Shawan, Tomes & Co.)

Apply to—

HO TUNG,  
Comptodore Department,  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

## TO LET.

ROOM or OFFICE on the First Floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—

YEE SANG-FAT,  
At the above address,  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1907.

[27a]

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATELY the spacious premises on the Ground Floor of No. 7, PEDDER STREET, at present occupied by Messrs. HARRIS KEENEY CO., LTD.

Apply to—

GILMAN &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1907.

## TO LET.

NOS. 4 and 16, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG &amp; KOWLOON LAND &amp; LOAN CO., LTD.

No. 8, Queen's Road West,

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907.

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## TO LET.

N. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Sheeneen, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1907.

[67]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING,  
GODOWNS on PRAVA EAST.

Apply to—

A HOUSE in CLINTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1907.

[65]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1907.

[66]

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at PRAVA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1907.

[78]

## TO LET.

NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, comprising of 5 Rooms with Out-houses, occupation from 1st proximo.

GROUND FLOOR of No. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD including a Strong Room, and Servant Quarter.

ROOMS on Second Floor of Victoria Building, No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON &amp; Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1907.

[97]

## TO LET.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG &amp; CO.,

Cabinet-makers and Art Decorators,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

W. of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. E. Watson &amp; Co., Ltd.; Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference may be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &amp;c., supplied.

Messrs. A. E. Watson &amp; Co., Ltd. write as follows—

We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annexes to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction.

(Sd) A. E. Watson &amp; Co., Ltd.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and

CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1907.

[97]

## Shipping.

## Arrivals.

Holstein, Ger. ss, 1,003, A. Niejohr, 28th Mar.—Kehao 22th Mar. and Hoilow 27th, Coal and Pig—J. & Co.

Dawwong, Ger. ss, 1,054, T. V. Bruhn, 28th Mar.—Bangkok 21st Mar. Rice—M. & Co.

Kou Maru, Jap. ss, 1,783, Y. Minamikawa, 28th Mar.—Moj 24th Mar. Coal—Fukusui & Co.

Tydeus, Br. ss, 800, D. P. Campbell, 27th Mar.—Shanghai 23rd Mar. Lumber and Flour—B. & S.

Blackhead, Br. ss, 1,719, W. T. Shetborne, 28th Mar.—Fromland and Geraldton, W.A. 12th Mar. Sandalwood—D. & Co., Ltd.

Choyang, Br. ss, 1,324, A. E. Sandbach, 27th Mar.—Shanghai 23rd Mar. and Swatow 28th Mar.—M. & Co.

Tean, Br. ss, 1,315, A. Sommerville, 29th Mar.—Mani 20th Mar. Gen.—B. & S.

Fukun Maru, Jap. ss, 1,944, K. Mori, 29th Mar.—Moj 21st Mar. Coal—M. B. K. anti Maru, Jap. ss, 2,691, J. Vhankha, 29th Mar.—Moj 24th Mar. Coal—Fukusui & Co.

Eger, Nor. ss, 815, E. Fingal, 29th Mar.—Vakantatu 23rd Mar. Coal—Order.

Anghin, Ger. ss, 1,001, Chr. Kümpel, 29th Mar.—Bangkok 18th Mar. and Swatow 28th Mar. Rice and Teakwood—B. & S.

Neefung, Ch. ss, 1,338, J. McArthur, 29th Mar.—Shanghai 26th Mar. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Kwang, Br. ss, 1,288, A. Stolt, R.N.R., 29th Mar.—Canton 28th Mar. Gen.—B. & S.

Kwang, Ch. ss, 987, G. Pennington, 29th Mar.—Iloilo 25th Mar. Sugar—B. & S.

Shojo Maru, Jap. ss, 995, M. Nemoto, 29th Mar.—Shanghai 23rd Mar. via Foochow 27th Amoy 28th, and Swatow 29th, Gen.—O. S. K.

Taiwan, Br. ss, 1,003, J. A. Martin, 29th Mar.—Saigon 6th Mar. Gen.—Chinese.

Hangchow, Ch. ss, 910, Mawly, 29th Mar.—Amoy 28th Mar. Ballast—B. & S.

Kukang, Br. ss, 1,228, H. A. Wavell, 29th Mar.—Shanghai 26th Mar. Gen.—B. & S.

Empire, Br. ss, 4,500, P. T. Helms, 29th Mar.—Sydney via Ports 6th Mar. Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Sungkiang, Br. ss, 987, G. Pennington, 29th Mar.—Iloilo 25th Mar. Sugar—B. & S.

Shojo Maru, Jap. ss, 995, M. Nemoto, 29th Mar.—Shanghai 23rd Mar. via Foochow 27th Amoy 28th, and Swatow 29th, Gen.—O. S. K.

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Kukang, Br. ss, 1,228, H. A. Wavell, 29th Mar.—Shanghai 26th Mar. Gen.—B. & S.

Zafiro, for Manila.

Michael Johnson, for Haiphong.

Vorwuerst, for Singapore.

Hanot, for Haiphong.

Passengers arrived.

For Choyang; from Shanghai, &c.—19th Chinese.

Per Meesoo from Shanghai—Dr. Lankowski, Mr. Pilgrim, and 60 Chinese.

Per Iyan, from Manila—Mrs. Sweeney and children Mr. and Mrs. Hibbs and children Mr. Berrien, Capt. Winan, Mr. P. Monakan, Master and Mrs. Canon and children, and Mr. Pitt.

Per Taiwan, from Saigon—4 Chinese.

Per Kukang, from Shanghai—Major and Mrs. Speadman.

Per Sungkiang, from Iloilo—Mr. and Mrs. Welch, and 10 Chinese.

Passenger departed.

Per Choyang; from Shanghai, &c.—19th Chinese.

Per Meesoo from Shanghai—Dr. Lankowski, Mr. Pilgrim, and 60 Chinese.

Per Iyan, from Manila—Mrs. Sweeney and children Mr. and Mrs. Hibbs and children Mr. Berrien, Capt. Winan, Mr. P. Monakan, Master and Mrs. Canon and children, and Mr. Pitt.

Per Taiwan, from Saigon—4 Chinese.

Per Kukang, from Shanghai—Major and Mrs. Speadman.

Per Sungkiang, from Iloilo—Mr. and Mrs. Welch, and 10 Chinese.

Passenger departed.

Per Prinsent Reutifeld, for Shanghai—

Messrs. W. E. Home, Walton, A. Haupt, Sigel, Fird, K. S. Simon, M. Kivill, E. Nunzi, and Capt. Eddy, for Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Ivaschka, Mrs. Nakahara, Mr. and Mrs. Baba, Mrs. Okuno, and Miss Okaz. For Kobe—Duke of Penaranda and party, Mr. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Pease, Mr. and Mrs. Gould, and 50 sailors of Duke of Penaranda. For Yokohama—Mr. McCallum and party, Messrs. H. W. L. Heldberg Schmidt, Downier, A. M. Colville, Adair, Capt. and Mrs. Helman, Mr. Mrs. and Miss L. Ontro, Mrs. and Miss Wisson, Mr. J. Thabet, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Holway, Rev. D. H. Ziegler, and 10 Chinese.

Shipping Reports.

Str. Blackheat, from Fremantle, &c.—Fine weather throughout.

Str. Hangchow, from Amoy—Light winds hazy weather.

Str. Kukang, from Shanghai—Strong to Moderate N.E. winds and misty weather.

Str. Shouho Maru, from Shanghai, etc.—Strong N.E. monsoon and fog frequently.

Str. Mifoo, from Shanghai—Fresh N.E. monsoon and overcast sky fog at Shanghai.

Str. Taiwan, from Saigon—Experienced fine weather and smooth sea till 28th, heavy rain and fog, till arrival.

Str. Choyang from Sianghai, etc.—Dense fog and clearances to Swatow, fresh Easterly wind and tea Swatow to Hongkong.

Str. Empire, from Australian Ports—Left Sydney March 6th and coasted at Brisbane, Townsville, Cairns, Thursday Island, Port Darwin, Timor, and Manila en route. At Cairns a stay of sufficient duration was made to enable the passengers to visit the Barron Falls which comprise some of the most beautiful scenery in Queensland. Experienced fine weather throughout the voyage.

A Mail will close for—

Saigon—Per Tsinlong, 1st Mar., 9 A.M.

Macao—Per Sul Tat, 31st Mar., 9 A.M.

Macau—Per Sul Tat, 1st April, 9 A.M.

Ningpo—Per Kunming, 1st April, 9 A.M.

Kudat and Sandakan—Per Borneo, 2nd April, 8 A.M.

Bangkok—Per Rajah, and April, 9 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Siberia, and April, 10 A.M.

## Mails.



## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS, Ceylon, Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, Mediterranean Ports, Plymouth and London.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental American and South African Ports.)

## THE Steamship



## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

STEAM FOR SAIGON,  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, CALCUTTA,  
BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," Captain Guitard, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. "Sydney" bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:-

S.S. POLYNESIEN ..... 16th April.

S.S. VILLE DE LA GLOTA ..... 30th April.

S.S. SALAZIE ..... 14th May.

S.S. OCEANIEN ..... 28th May.

S.S. TOURANE ..... 11th June.

S.S. AUSTRALIEN ..... 25th June.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent

Hongkong, 19th March, 1907.

[10]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,

VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. Sailing.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA:

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS (KARATSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA),

Will be sent to VALPARAISO if sufficient inducement.

Steamers Tons Tossai

"KASATO MARU" 6,100, April 25, at Nopn

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S.N.C. Co.

The above Steamers have splendid Accommodation and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried on each boat.

K. MATSUDA, Manager, York Building.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1907.

[15]

## Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

OF  
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.  
ESTABLISHED 1815.

One Case. One Case.  
Qts. Pts.

\$21.50 —

19.00 —

16.00 —

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10.00 —

19.00 —

13.00 —

19.00 —

15.25 —

38.50 40.50

COGNAC  
WHISKY, PALL MALL  
JOHN WALKER  
C. P. & CO'S. SPECIAL BLEND  
PORT WINE, INVALIDS  
DOURO  
SHERRY, AMOROSO  
LA TORRE  
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO  
SIEMSEN & CO.,  
HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1906.

[16]

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE, DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES

&c. &c. &c.

AND

KODAKS, FILMS,

ACCESORIES.

Telephone 265.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Received 16th May, 1907.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KAROORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE	AM WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	PREVIOUS DIVIDEND YEAR ENDED	CLOSING QUOTATION
RANKS	Fr. 1,000	125	125	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$1,721,556	Fr. 1.15/- and bonus of 1/- @ Fr. 2/5 = \$24.33 making \$14.50 for 1906.....	41%	\$10 sellers London & elsewhere
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	10,000	125	125	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$74,093	Fr. 2 (London 3/6) for 1903.....	55%	
National Bank of China, Limited	10,000	125	125	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$73,638	Fr. 2 for 1905.....	64%	Fr. 100 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES	10,000	125	125	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$73,529	Final of 7/0 making 15/- for year ended 30th December.....	6%	Fr. 100 sellers
Banton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	125	125	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$73,338	Interim div. of Fr. 10/- for 1905.....	5%	Fr. 100 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	125	125	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$73,185,529	Final of 7/0 making 15/- for year ended 30th December.....	6%	Fr. 100 sellers
Union Insurance, for Fr. 10 Canton, Limited	240	125	100	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$73,027	Interim div. of Fr. 10/- for 1905.....	5%	Fr. 100 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	1,000	100	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$70,834	Fr. 1 and 1/2 special dividend for 1904.....	91%	Fr. 100 buyers
Fire INSURANCES	20,000	100	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$70,535	Fr. 1 and bonus Fr. 5/- for 1905.....	85%	Fr. 100 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	100	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$70,365	Fr. 1 for 1905.....	75%	Fr. 100 sellers
SHIPPING	10,000	100	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$70,170	Fr. 1 for half-year making \$2.00 for 1906.....	68%	Fr. 100 sellers
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	100	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$70,000	Fr. 1/- @ Fr. 2/5 making \$1.60 for 1905.....	58%	Fr. 100 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	100	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$69,815	Fr. 1 for 1905.....	58%	Fr. 100 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	100	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$69,618	Fr. 1/- for 1906.....	58%	Fr. 100 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	100	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$69,436	Fr. 1/- for year ended 30th December.....	58%	Fr. 100 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	100,000	50	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$69,255	Fr. 1/- for year ended 30th December.....	58%	Fr. 100 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	100	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$69,075	Fr. 1/- for year ending 30th December.....	58%	Fr. 100 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	100	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$68,895	Fr. 1/- for year ending 30th December.....	58%	Fr. 100 sellers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	100	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$68,715	Final of Fr. 1/- making Fr. 6 for 1906.....	58%	Fr. 100 buyers
LEVIATHANS	10,000	100	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$68,535	Final of Fr. 1/- making Fr. 5/- for 1905.....	58%	Fr. 100 buyers
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	100	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$68,355	Fr. 1/- for 1907.....	58%	Fr. 100 buyers
Lunon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	100	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$68,175	Fr. 1/- for year ending 30th December.....	58%	Fr. 100 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	10,000	100	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$68,000	Fr. 1/- for year ending 30th December.....	58%	Fr. 100 buyers
MIXING	10,000	100	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$67,820	Fr. 1/- for year ending 30th December.....	58%	Fr. 100 buyers
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	10,000	100	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$67,640	Fr. 1/- for year ending 30th December.....	58%	Fr. 100 buyers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	10,000	100	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000				

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

NEW SERIES No. 5421

三月二十二年三十三號光

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1907.

大英圖書館  
三月三十日

1907年3月30日  
SUNYU CORP. OF CHINA

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### BIRTHS.

On February 19, 1907, the wife of T. E. LOWER, E.E.M., Hinchou, Shansi, of a daughter.

On March 15, at Shanghai, the wife of J. D. DE LA TOUCHE, of a daughter.

On March 21, 1907, at Yokohama, the wife of HARRY A. STEWART, Russo-Chinese Bank, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

On Feb. 12, Baywater, F. L. BESSIE, of the Chinese Customs Service, to EDITH MARY MOYLAN.

On March 21, 1907, at Richmond, Surrey, CHARLES WILLIAMSON, youngest son of the late J. T. Holland Beswick of Cheltenham-cum-Hardy, Lancashire, to EDITH GERTRUDE, second daughter of William J. Cook, of Richmond.

### DEATH.

At his residence, "Villa Branca," 24, Robin-son Road, on the 23rd March, 1907, Dr. FRANCISCO P. SOARES.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1907.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF WEST RIVER PASSENGERS.

(23rd March.)

Eight months ago, residents in Hongkong were startled by a series of piracies on the West River which eventually culminated in the looting of the steamer *Sainam*—one of the vessels belonging to the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—the murder of Dr. R. J. J. Macdonald, and the brutal assault directed against the minister and engineer of that vessel. In an excess of indignation, it was urgently demanded that steps should be taken to suppress these piratical raids once and for all by the adoption of practical measures of river patrolling. The action demanded for

years been the favourite haunt of pestiferous gangs of unmitigated scoundrels, who having taken to their rascally trade of robbery with violence in times of famine distress, found their new occupation so much to their taste that they either considered themselves beyond the pale of even the primitive civilisation of the West River, or determined at all hazards to continue their buccaneering exploits in defiance of the weak-spirited and impotent authorities at Canton. Now and again one of the numerous gangs who had a freemasonry of their own, would be captured, more by accident than good management, or some poor unfortunate who knew nothing about the pirates would be arrested, hastily tried and summarily executed, merely as a sop, intended to appease the wrath of foreigners in China. But when the pirates, gaining in confidence and disdaining the small craft, hid the audacity to attack the *Sainam* and remove all that was valuable in her cargo, besides, as we have said, assaulting the officers and passengers and killing Dr. Macdonald, it was felt that the limit of foreign endurance had been reached. It was difficult to convince the Governments of Europe of the real state of affairs on the Canton delta. The Commissioner of Customs and the Consul-General had drummed into the ears of those who read their annual reports the radical measures that were necessary if life and property were to be rendered secure, but to no avail. All along the coast, from Canton to Chefoo, British and other foreign representatives dwelt repeatedly on the rapacity and daring of the pirates, the enormities and excesses they committed and the terror they inspired among the honest native traders, but it was a twice-told tale which grew monotonous in the telling. The outrage on the *Sainam* was, however, far too serious to be ignored, and when the China Association in London made representations on the subject to the Foreign Office, at the instigation of the local branch, and these were supported by the German community in Hongkong through Hamburg and Berlin, it must have been apparent that drastic steps were necessary, if the ordinary conditions of trade and the reputation of Great Britain were to be maintained. Bitter feeling prevailed in Hongkong when it was considered that a fleet of the size of that on the China Station should stand by heedlessly while British subjects were being mercilessly done to death a few miles away. Of course, there were the gunboats which were supposed to patrol the West River, but as everybody knew they were far oftener comfortably anchored at Canton than performing the special duties to which they had been assigned. The looting of the *Sainam* was the last straw, and from all the coast ports a chorus of indignation arose at theopathy and indifference displayed by the British authorities. The demand was made that China, having proved her incompetence to deal with the situation, the Powers should take the matter into their own hands and permit nothing to divert their attention until vengeance had been exacted on the piratical bands, and the hordes exterminated off the face of the earth. On the occasion of the *Sainam* piracy, we offered some suggestions, which were supplemented by Captain Clarke, the Secretary of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, as to the methods that should be adopted to ensure the suppression of the river raiders. We suggested that a proper system of river patrol should be established, and Captain Clarke, in elaboration of this view, remarked: "Such a patrol could be maintained by a well-organised and well-trained fleet of steam-launches under foreign supervision. I don't mean that certain officers and members of the crew should be in charge of the launches. The administration and the executive of such a patrol system must be vested in European hands—for instance, a sub-department of the Imperial Maritime Customs, under special administrative control. Such a system if once inaugurated must not be in the nature of a haphazard tentative effort to remove an evil existing now and for centuries past. The system once instituted must be permanent and constant. The patrol must be consistent, and continuous, and the entire scheme worked without interruption." It must be obvious that the Chinese provincial governments could not but be stirred by the universal execration of the foreign community in Canton, and by the attitude of residents in Hongkong and Shanghai. They must have recognised that if they were to retain the control of their own waterways and, possibly, other internal affairs, they must make some concession to public opinion. Accordingly, they proceeded to devise a scheme for the better protection of vessels trading on Chinese rivers, and the first fruit of their deliberations are found in a system of Regulations issued for prevention of pirates on passenger boats in the Canton delta. That scheme is limited absolutely to Canton and West River waters, but it may be taken as the forerunner of schemes which will embrace the coast ports generally. From a perusal of these regulations, it seems that a new body has been constituted at Canton to be known as the "Department for the Protection of Commerce," and from all that can be gleaned that Department will be under theegis, or, at any rate, work in co-operation with the Imperial Maritime Customs. The first regulation requires that all passenger boats shall be supplied with one head watchman and five ordinary watchmen, who shall act as a guard to examine and find out whether passengers have secretly converted fire-arms on board. All passengers are to be searched body and bag, and the ship's captain must be present during the inspection. An amendment to

the regulations runs: "The means adopted by the pirates for concealing fire-arms are both numerous and crafty, such as hiding them in earthenware jars with a layer of caker to cover them, by placing them in baskets under a layer of fruit, and in innumerable other methods; so that in making their search, the watchmen must not pass over anything, however satisfactory its outward appearance may be." The watchmen are warned against receiving bribes. Fourteen men are added for the purpose of patrolling the West River, and boats must go alongside any of these launches when sighted in order to prove their bona-fides. Watchmen are warned against gambling, drinking and smoking, and they must not smoke opium. At the large ports the police will assist in searching passengers, and it is laid down that if any of the watchmen is caught robbing the property of passengers he shall be tried and executed according to military law—which is certainly sufficiently drastic to deter the average watchman from taking advantage of his authority. One regulation details the ports at which passenger boats will be allowed to call. In the case of towing junks, a military officer and braves have already been supplied for the protection of passengers, and they also are empowered to search passengers for illicit firearms. These, in the main, are the principal points contained in the new regulations. They are a step in advance of what has hitherto existed; whether they will prove effective is another question. At least the fact of these regulations having been framed, printed and issued is an indication that the Canton authorities have at length awakened to some sense of their responsibility, and if the purpose aimed at is attained none will be so ready to praise the Provincial Government as those who, in the past, have been loudest in their condemnation.

### AN ECHO OF THE TYPHOON.

Following the great typhoon of the 18th September last year, there were ugly assertions on the part of a certain section of the community to the effect that the major portion of the damage done to the shipping and the lamentable loss of life could have been entirely avoided had the officials at the Hongkong Observatory been on the qui vive, and given warning earlier in the morning of the approaching gale. It was alleged, among other things that the defective instruments existing between the observatories were jointly responsible for the wholesale destruction of merchant vessels, junks and sampans. People were in such a state of mind after the typhoon that they felt a scapegoat must be found, and who so convenient as the Government officials at the Observatory? We do not take credit for having consistently refused to discuss the question, holding that in a matter of this kind, where a very high technical knowledge is essential to a true understanding of the position, it did not beat the layman to submit as facts what could only be opinions. And we also trusted or believed that the Observatory officials would be entirely exonerated, when the subject was investigated by a Commission of Inquiry. As everybody knows the Commission—which consisted of Sir Henry S. Berkeley, K.C., Lieut. H. Butterworth, R.N., of H.M.S. *Tamar*, Mr. B. Skottowe, superintendent, Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., and Captain A. Sommerville, master of the steamship *Zem*—found in favour of the Observatory. Captain Outerbridge thought the warning might have been given at 6 a.m., but as he did not go aboard the *Tamar* till after 8 a.m., perhaps he did not think danger to be so imminent. Other witnesses were examined, but the bulk of the evidence was clearly in favour of the Observatory experts, who were supported by the records of *Zi-ka-wei* even if we received them. I am compelled to bring these matters to your notice, as I consider that attempts are constantly being made in certain quarters to embitter public opinion against the Observatory. Captain Outerbridge thought the warning might have been given at 6 a.m., but as he did not go aboard the *Tamar* till after 8 a.m., perhaps he did not think danger to be so imminent. Other witnesses were examined, but the bulk of the evidence was clearly in favour of the Observatory experts, who were supported by the records of *Zi-ka-wei* even if we received them. I am compelled to bring these matters to your notice, as I consider that attempts are constantly being made in certain quarters to embitter public opinion against the Observatory.

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## THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

ousting them it will have done a service to the State and the people which could not be overestimated. No amount, we are told, has been or will be paid to any promoter, which is satisfactory. These, in brief, are the general terms of the prospectus, but the intending investor may think them rather vague. Where are the working estimates, the estimated results, the actual field of guaranteed operations? Each and every one of the statements made are purely hypothetical. The information, if so it may be called, is framed upon conjecture, which is all very well in its way; but, in vulgar parlance, where do the shareholders come in? Granted that such a company, if properly managed, is bound to be a success, and more, should prove a boon to the Straits, what actual facts have we got? There are assertions in plenty, not over optimistic, it is true, but not established as incontrovertible. To begin with no company, with the aspirations and objects of the Eastern Trading Company, could hope to win its spurs with a diminutive capital. In fact "stringency of money" as it is termed in the prospectus, or inability to meet reasonable and frequent requests for aid, would prove the downfall of the concern. It must have a continuous, liquid basis from which to draw supplies and it must inspire confidence not merely in those with which it has dealings but also with the larger financial world, which, not being affected by its operation, will appreciate, and recommend its work. Nothing is said about branches or agencies in the prospectus, but if the project goes through, Hongkong should provide an important sphere for its operations. The proposed company's subscription list will close "on or before Tuesday, the 30th day of April, for the Colony of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, and Friday, the 31st day of May, 1907, for all places outside those limits." The indefiniteness of the prospectus is unfortunate, but soundly floated, and safely operated, it should prove of advantage to those interested in speculative concerns. In fact, were success assured it would prove a buffer of the State.

## THE OPIUM HABIT.

(27th March.)

It would seem certain that the authorities at Canton are really bent on suppressing the opium habit. They have formulated rules and regulations on the subject and, in the words of our Canton correspondent, the regulations for the prohibition of opium smoking in the provinces, as drawn up by the three officials, the Provincial Treasurer Wu, the Provincial Judge Chu, and the Provincial Examiner Tsoo, have been submitted to, and approved by the Viceroy. They are to the following effect:—Those officials who are now holding offices are ordered to give up their habits of opium smoking, within the limited time of six months, and during which period, substitutes are temporarily engaged to take over their duties; they will be recommended for discharge if found still addicted to the drug, on the expiration of the time stated. Opium smoking students and official runners are to be treated likewise. Any official who fails to prohibit his subordinates from smoking opium will also be recommended for discharge for neglect of duty. The Canton Police are empowered with orders to close all the opium dens in Canton, and the district magistrates and the gentry must close those in the districts, under their jurisdiction, and the magistrates are responsible for the opium dens being secretly re-opened after once being closed. No person is allowed to smoke opium in hotels, tea shops, or other places. Opium smoking apparatus manufacturers and dealers should be licensed and they are to pay a tax ad valorem, on the sale of their wares. The police are empowered to deal summarily with those persons, who are found selling opium apparatus in public. More anti-opium associations should be established in various parts of the province, and the best methods should be adopted to prepare anti-opium medicine which is to be sold to the opium smoking public at the lowest rate. Those opium smokers, who are over 60 years, and are of weak health, are required to report themselves and be registered, so that they may continue taking the drug without interference. Those who are under the age of sixty years and in good health, are ordered to try their best to get rid of smoking opium by degrees. Smokers must apply for a license, on which is stated the amount of the daily consumption of opium, and their opium boxes must have labels, as proof of when purchasing opium with them. The police are instructed to go round all the opium shops in their respective districts, to investigate as to the quantity of the drug sold every day. Any opium seller when found selling opium to anyone without a license will be heavily fined. Smuggling of prepared opium from Hongkong and Macao must be strictly prohibited. There are apparently no plantations of the opium-poppy in this province [Kwangtung], but, if any, the fields are in future to be utilized for the planting of rice, immediately the last crop of opium of this year. Those district magistrates who are successful in totally prohibiting the plantation of opium poppy in their respective districts, will be rewarded, and those who fail to do so will be punished. Forms for registration and applications for issue of licenses are now being printed, and when ready will be sent out to the different officials of the province. Opium smokers are required to register themselves at the nearest official yamen, or at the nearest anti-opium association branches, and the officials who take charge of these registers, and issue licenses are to prepare a complete list of names of opium smokers and to send them to the "High Authorities" at Canton, within three months after receipt of instructions. Whether these regulations will secure the end in view remains to be seen. At all events, it is a step in the right direction.

## HARBOUR MASIEKS REPORT FOR 1906.

When the preliminary shipping returns for last year were published at the beginning of the month, we ventured some remarks in explanation of the apparent decline in the shipping entering and clearing the port in 1906 as compared with the preceding year. Thursday's issue of the Government Gazette contains the Harbour Master's report for 1906, and a perusal of that document substantially bears out the explanation previously given of the causes contributing to the falling off in the shipping returns under notice. Lieut. Beckwith observes that "at lot," ocean vessels under the British flag there was a decrease of 193 ships of 482,853 tons. This decrease, as we correctly suppose, is mainly due to vessels under the Japanese flag returning to their various routes at the conclusion of the late war, thereby supplanting several British vessels which had been chartered in their stead, and partly to the disappearance of tramp steamers which carried stores for the opposing fleets, and simplifying the 803,200 tons, inscribed in the 1905 return as an abnormal figure, principally due to the state of war existing. A legitimate allowance to the British flag is shown

amounting to 41,035 tons. In British river steamers, as has already been seen, there is a decrease of 1,024 ships of 71,521 tons, which is due to the serious disasters that befell these steamers during the typhoon on the memorable 18th of September, and to the putting by fire of the "Hawke" in the following month. During the necessary repairs of the crippled vessel, coasting steamers of small size were utilised in some instances, by the different companies. The following paragraphs of the report proceed to state that for foreign ocean vessels an increase of 442 ships of 1,577,710 tons is shown, which is almost wholly due to the Japanese vessels taking up their respective routes in place of the British vessels temporarily chartered, amounting to 504 ships of 1,275,640 tons in 1906, against 518 ships of 69,166 tons in 1905, an increase of 16 ships of 1,206,491 tons. Additionally, Korean steamers for the first time since 1901 entered the port, and assisted in the increase by 20 ships of 61,505 tons. Vessels under the Norwegian flag show a decrease of 155 ships of 186,093 tons. For foreign river steamers an increase of 9 ships representing 8,220 tons is shown, and can be ascribed to more trips being made by vessels under the French and Portuguese flags, supplemented by vessels under the German and Japanese flags, which did not compete in this trade before. The other increases and decreases are of small importance, excepting junk and steam-launch trade within and outside the waters of the Colony. These vessels in many cases suffered disastrously in the typhoon already mentioned, and can be applied to the abnormal decrease shown, assisted by a gradual falling off in junk trade throughout the year. Under the heading of "trade" some idea is furnished regarding the commercial position of Hongkong during 1906. As we have frequently pointed out Japan has been to the fore with sugar, and this is evidenced by the fact that last year the total import of this commodity showed an increase of 54.6 per cent, but it appears impossible to say whether that increase may be attributed entirely to Japanese activity or whether Java is entitled to part of the credit. It is also doubtful whether the imported article was raw or refined sugar. There was an enhanced quantity of rice entering the Colony last year as compared with 1905, to the extent of 58,08 tons, and the Harbour Master states that the increase would have been greater had there not been a scarcity of cargo boats after the typhoon. Flours showed a rise of something like 25,000 tons, which is claimed as an indication that there has been a cessation in the boycott against the United States, although it might equally well be argued that it was the result of Australian efforts to take advantage of the American position. A decrease was recorded in the importation of coal. The total amount of cargo brought to Hongkong was 7,372,075 tons, of which 4,493,715 tons were discharged in the Colony, and it is satisfactory from the English standpoint to note that the lion's share of the carrying trade, both import and export, was held by British steamers. With regard to the river trade of the Colony there was a slight reduction in the imports and an equally slight increase in the exports as compared with the returns for 1905. Taking the imports and exports together we find that last year the total amounted to 587,963 tons as against 507,074 in the previous twelve months, a difference which is infinitesimal. When it is remembered that for a considerable portion of the year the river trade was practically dislocated owing to the disasters which befell the majority of the fleet as the consequence of the typhoon, it will be apparent that the returns are better than might have been expected. Had there not been a calamity to paralyse temporarily the local carrying trade it is reasonable to suppose that the returns for 1906 would have constituted a record. With regard to the passenger traffic the river boats carried 2,561,972 travellers last year between the river ports and Hongkong as contrasted with 2,673,203 for the corresponding period in 1905. The importance of the junk fleet to the Colony is evident from the fact that 39,551 vessels brought 756,942 tons of goods to Hongkong consisting of tea, fireworks, oil, rice, cotton, etc. Of the total, 495,780 tons were described as general cargo, while 252,31 tons of earth and stones were landed. At that rate the Colony should increase its boundaries at a very distant date. The exports amounted to 680,316 tons, consisting of kerosine, 485,190 cases, rice, and paddy 197,85 tons, general cargo 350,764 tons, while 114,571 tons of earth and stones were removed from the Colony. Some interesting particulars of Chinese emigration from Hongkong are provided in the statistical section of the report, together with a statement of the immigration of Chinese to Hongkong. It seems that altogether 60,320 men, women and children left for the Straits during the year, but 11,456 returned, so that the Chinese population in the Southern Settlements was largely depleted for the period in question. Those who went to San Francisco numbered 2,674 while those who returned exceeded 5,000. Notwithstanding 3,977, practically all male adults, left for Callao, Peru, and 233 arrived at Hongkong from that port. Nearly 6,000 were booked for British Columbia during the year, and some 2,500 returned. The totals show that there were 76,715 emigrants while 134,912 arrived once more in China. From the figures it will be seen that if ever the Chinese were a stay-at-home race their habits are undergoing a wonderful change, the range of their travels varying from Batavia to Mexico, Melbourne to Mauritius, Seattle to South Australia. In his general survey of the shipping record for 1906, the Harbour Master remarks: "The deplorable loss of life and damage done, due to the typhoon of the 18th September, will be indefinitely marked in the annals of the Colony. 59 merchant vessels of European construction suffered in the waters of the Colony, 5 of 1,872 tons founded, 27 of 22,478 tons stranded, 5 of 1,344 tons were broken against the sea wall, 13 of 21,420 tons badly damaged, and 14 of 15,131 tons slightly damaged. There were in addition 16 lighters of European construction sunk, and badly damaged, 34 launches sunk, 2 damaged, and approximately 1,700 native craft sunk, and in the majority of cases totally lost." It can be safely said that all craft suffered in the harbour, more or less damaged during the blow. The loss of life, I regret to say, must have been excessively high, amounting (approximately) 200, though there are no positive records to show the actual number that perished." On the whole, considering the exceptional circumstances which marked the shipping trade of 1906, the record is far from unsatisfactory, and gives cause to hold the belief that as a port Hongkong continues to stand well in the forefront of the great ports of the world.

Mrs. William Rees Davies, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, of the Inn Temple, the new Attorney-General of Hongkong, in succession to Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley, retired, is a native of Pembrokeshire, and represented that county in the House of Commons from 1882 to 1895, when he was appointed Attorney-General for the Bahamian, a position from which he was promoted to 1901 to the office of King's Advocate in Cyprus. Whilst a member of the House of Commons he was for three years private secretary to the Hon. Sir William Harcourt during the latter's term as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.'s total output of the Company, three mines for the week ending March 19, 1907, amounted to 10,000 tons and the rates during the same period to £1,000 10/- per ton.

## Telegrams.

## HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

## NANNING ASHORE.

## SLIGHTLY-DAMAGED.

## TO BE DOCKED AT HONGKONG.

## [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 27th March,

11.35 a.m.

The Wuchow steamer *Nanning* on leaving Canton, and while avoiding a launch which was towing some flower-boats, ran ashore on the Dutch Folly rock.

Damages have been sustained, the vessel having a hole below water.

She put back to Canton leaking.

The information received by the Hongkong and Macao Steamboat Company, to which the *Nanning* belongs, goes no further than that recorded in our telegram. Captain Clarke, the secretary of the company, did not think, as he expressed it to our representative, that the damage could be very great; because the *Nanning* is provided with water-tight compartments. The vessel was, in any event, due to be docked on Sunday, after her arrival from Canton the previous evening.—Ed. H. K. T.

## FIRE-RAISERS SENTENCED.

## SEVERE PENAULTY IMPOSED.

## [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 27th March,

2.20 p.m.

Gutiérrez and Vaughan, who were charged with arson, have been sentenced by the Supreme Court to five years' penal servitude each.

[A. R. Gutiérrez and C. C. Vaughan were charged with being concerned together in feloniously, wilfully and maliciously attempting to set fire to the furniture contained in the dwelling-house, No. 36 Sawgum Road, on January 12, 1907, thereby endangering life and property, and with intent to defraud the Sun Insurance Company of the sum of £1,600; further, with actually setting fire to the said property at 2.40 a.m. on January 22, 1907, and defrauding the Sun Insurance Company of £15,600.—Ed. H. K. T.]

## CHINA MERCHANTS.

## VICEROY ANTAGONISTIC.

## [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 27th March,

2.20 p.m.

Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai is reported to be in opposition to the proposal to convert the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company into a purely commercial undertaking.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

We are favoured by the U.S. Consul-General with the following telegram:

"Masila Observatory, 10 o'clock a.m. Typhoon N.E. of Yap Island, Western Carolines. Direction unknown."

## MURDER IN THE HARBOUR.

## WOMAN STRUNG-UP AND THROWN OVERBOARD.

## ALLEGED MURDERERS BAFFLE THE POLICE.

Not a fortnight ago a Chinese boatman, in order to baffle the police and to put them off the scent, while he and his brother escaped from the city, made a report to the police at the Central Station to the effect that his young wife, through a boating accident, was drowned. It was not until some days afterward, when the body had been recovered, that one of the most brutal and cold-blooded murders yet committed in this harbour was brought to light. The scheme the junkmaster devised in order to save his neck was successful, in his report of the "accident" to the police, due record of which was given in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, the junk master said that his cargo boat arrived in the harbour on the afternoon of the 7th instant and anchored off the Harbour-maste's wharf. At six o'clock, he said, his wife and himself rowed ashore in a dinghy. After they had made certain purchases the trio started to return to the cargo-boat. The woman worked the pur-ping pole, while he and his brother rowed. Half way to the junk a steam-launch, the name of which he did not know, steamed past and her backwash swamped the dinghy, throwing the occupants into the water. His wife, who was twenty-nine years of age, could not swim and sank immediately, but a few yards from her husband and the *folk*, who were also in difficulties, as they knew little of swimming. However, they managed to cling on to the overturned dinghy until assistance arrived.

The report was believed and a notice of the affair made to the occurrence book. When the body was recovered later foul play was charged, the doctor being of opinion that although death was caused by drowning, the wounds on the woman's head were inflicted with a blunt weapon. A search was made for the boatman and his brother, but as far as could be learnt to-day they are not to be found in the Colony.

That there is a reason for the crime cannot be gainsaid—and a woman is at the bottom of that reason. "His boatman, so the police were told, gave his wife to understand that he was about to get a concubine and that she was also to live on the boat. His wife objected, and since then there had been trouble. So deciding to get rid of his wife he invited her ashore on the evening in question to make her a purchase. On returning, it is presumed, the woman was attacked from behind by her husband and his brother, and in a suspicious condition was thrown overboard. This accomplished, the men overboard dinghy and the accident story became known to the police.

The detective will have access to the *Hongkong Telegraph*, the man who had on the previous occasion implicated himself in the *Chinaman's* case, and the police will be able to learn from him the details of the *Chinaman's* conduct. The *Chinaman's* conduct will be the subject of a separate article.

## WATKINS, LIMITED.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The eighth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders of Watkins, Limited, was held at the office of the concern, at noon, to-day. There were present Messrs. G. A. Watkins (chairman), A. K. Lowe, Chan A Fook, and Chow Hon Wah.

The notice convening the meeting had been read.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, We will, with your permission, take the report and accounts, now before the meeting, as read. We have a lean year to chronicle. Business throughout 1906 was slack, with nothing special in our favour. The falling off is entirely in sympathy with the general all-round depression which has been felt during the past year.

Mr. G. E. Morell, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, the defendant being represented by Mr. R. J. Crist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Crist, Inspector McHardy, of Yau Ma Tei Police Station, was present on behalf of the police.

Mr. Morell, in outlining the particulars of the case, said the犯人 were very simple.

The complainant was a hawkers, keeping a groundnut stall on the mud-walks.

On the night of the 17th instant the hawkers was attending to his business when two Indians, one of whom was the defendant, came up to his stall. They began to shout at him, but he would not buy. The defendant, said the Crown Solicitor, took the hawkers lamp and broke it, and then they left. About an hour later, to be precise at 8.15 o'clock, the hawkers started to return home. He lived somewhere in Reclamation Street. He carried his basket of nuts hanging from his left hand, while he held his lamp in the same hand. While he held the lamp with the right hand, he box with the right hand. Inside the milk-box was \$2.70 in small coins. When the hawkers arrived outside his house, he started to put down the box to open the door when two Indians fell on him. After a struggle, the defendant seized the box and made off. A coolie, by the name of Li Fook saw what had taken place, and together with the hawkers, An Kai, chased the Indians. During the chase they never lost sight of the men. From Reclamation Street, with their pursuit, they went to the mud-walks. A hawkers attempted to arrest one of the men, but was struck on the wrist with a stick. The chase continued for a short distance after this and defendant ran into the arms of an Indian watchman, who held on to him. In the chase accused dropped the box which was recovered.

Mr. Morell called the hawkers to the stand to substantiate his statement. Further evidence was heard and the case adjourned.

## OPENING OF THE CASE.

## CROWN SORRY.

At the Magistracy this afternoon, Mr. F. A. Hazelwood, presiding, the case in which Mai Khan, a sepoy, attached to the 3rd Company, 10th Baluchis, charged with committing highway robbery and assaulting at the police station, was opened.

Mr. G. E. Morell, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, the defendant being represented by Mr. R. J. Crist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Crist, Inspector McHardy, of Yau Ma Tei Police Station, was present on behalf of the police.

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**HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.****MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.**

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held at the office of the general managers—Messrs. Shaw, Toms and Company—at noon on the 23rd inst.

Among those present were—Messrs. R. Shaw (in the chair), H. P. White, R. Hucock, A. J. Raymond, D. W. Craddock and R. Henderson (secretary).

The notice convening the meeting was read by the secretary, after which the company's report was read.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, We have now come before you with the report and accounts for the year 1906, copies of which were issued to you on 8th instant, and which, with your permission, will now be taken as read. This is little more than the report that calls for comment. The profit is slightly greater than the previous year's, as the price of raw material was more to our favour, and we are, therefore, able to recommend our old dividend of twenty per cent. On the other hand, the high value at which the silver dollar was maintained throughout the year was against us, and considerably reduced our returns from those countries where we have to sell in gold, besides handicapping us in competition with rope made at home, and restricting our sales all round. The accounts are simple, and require no explanation. You will observe that the investments of the reserve fund are stated at the current quotations on 31st December last, and their rise in value passed to the credit investment fluctuation account. As for the present year, the prospects are if anything a shade better. The hemp market at Manila has weakened since the beginning of the year, while silver also seems on the downward grade. Let us hope that this promise of better things may be fulfilled, and so enable us to extend our business in every market around us. Our competitors may be at times to produce a cheaper article, but they only do so by adulterating their fibres, and have never yet been able to offer quality at all approaching that which is turned out by our factory.

There were no questions asked.

The Chairman then proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Raymond seconded. Carried.

Mr. Maccock proposed that Messrs. A. J. Raymond, H. P. White, D. W. Craddock and Dr. J. N. Noble be re-elected directors.

This was seconded by the Chairman, and carried unanimously.

Mr. W. H. Potts and Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin were re-elected the company's auditors for the coming year on the motion of Mr. Craddock, seconded by Mr. White.

The Chairman.—That is all the business. Dividend warrants are ready now.

This ended the meeting.

**A BARFACCE ROUGH.**

THOUGHT IT WAS SILVER: GOT COPPERS AND GAOL.

23rd inst.

While the footpath along Des Voeux Road Central were jammed with the usual streaming mass of humanity last evening, making breathing almost impossible, a coolie slipped into a money-changer's establishment—No. 132—kept silently behind the counter, and left the shop with a bagful of what he thought was silver. Although the employees were around they did not see the thief. If they did, the boldness of the thief cast aside any cause for suspicion. As the thief was leaving the premises, a fok, who had just returned from visiting a friend passed the man with the bag of money at the door, but made no attempt to stop him, although he did not think it all well.

When he entered the shop he asked one of his comrades who was the man who had changed all that money.

"No one changed any money here for the last hour," was the reply. "What do you mean?" he was asked.

The fok told of what he saw and immediately a search was made. They discovered that a bag containing 3,750 copper cents, which was placed in a corner behind the counter, was missing. The master of the shop let out a cry, and several fokis started after the thief. They found him some distance down the road, groaning under the weight of the bag. He was given into custody. At the Police Court, this morning, Inspector Ritchie prosecuted the coolie before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, for the larceny of \$37.50 in copper. He was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen days' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

**HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.**

The first month's competition for the Governor's Cup was completed on Sunday the 24th. During the six shoots in the month there were 144 entries. The highest score was made by T. Moir, who holds the Cup for one month. The following are the highest scores:

A. Moir.....	62 = 70
A. Blowey.....	56 + 4 = 70
A. W. J. Watt.....	64 + 4 = 68
W. G. Humphreys.....	42 + 26 = 68
Dr. Even Jones.....	57 + 10 = 67
W. J. I. Gast.....	53 + 14 = 67
J. O'Gow.....	66 Scratch 66
P. P. J. Wodhouse.....	60 + 6 = 66
E. C. Lane.....	54 + 12 = 66
W. Dobbs.....	55 + 10 = 65
S. E. Green.....	63 Scratch 63
J. H. Fidgeon.....	63 " 63
A. Jenkins.....	62 " 62
A. S. Tuxford.....	53 + 8 = 61
J. Owens Hughes.....	46 + 14 = 60
W. L. Leask.....	53 + 6 = 59
D. Willis.....	47 + 12 = 59
Hon. R. H. May.....	52 + 6 = 58
E. W. Terrey.....	44 + 14 = 58
H. W. Bird.....	51 + 6 = 57
D. Gow.....	47 + 10 = 57
E. S. Carruthers.....	45 + 12 = 57
W. T. Edwards.....	40 + 16 = 56
J. N. Jones.....	39 + 16 = 55
E. Ormiston.....	34 + 20 = 54
W. J. I. Saunders.....	47 + 6 = 53
E. M. Moon.....	43 + 10 = 52
G. H. Wakeman.....	40 + 14 = 50
C. Bond.....	44 + 4 = 48
W. H. Wickham.....	31 + 16 = 47
J. Hutchings.....	27 + 20 = 47
C. Mooney.....	24 + 20 = 44
C. W. Brett.....	34 + 8 = 42
J. A. Wheat.....	18 + 24 = 42
G. Badcock.....	29 Scratch 29

The pool on the 16th and 17th inst. was won by A. Blowey with a score of 53 + 14 = 67, and the pool of the 23rd and 24th was won by A. W. J. Watt, with a score 64 + 4 = 68.

The title for the "China Mail" Cup at dispensing target was shot off on Saturday last. It was decided that each competitor should be given two shots; the one with fewest misses to be the winner. Up to the 8th shot Watt and Badcock had each twice made a hit. Watt then proceeded to putting on 2 more hits, while Badcock could not find the figure. The competition was won by Watt. The following day, in the second, A. W. J. Watt, J. J. H. Badcock, and P. P. J. Wodhouse,

**HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.****EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.**

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., was held at the company's offices, Victoria Buildings, at eleven o'clock, on the 25th inst., for the purpose of amending the articles of association.

There were present:—Hon. Mr. W. J. Green (chairman), Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. H. P. White, N. A. Stebbins, A. J. Raymond, A. Haupt, D. M. Nissim, J. Orange, H. Percy Smith, C. W. May, Ho Fook, T. F. Hough, Lo Cheung Shui, M. S. Northcote, Ng Tat Shang, F. M. Graca and A. Shelton Hooper (secretary).

The notice convening the meeting was read by the secretary, after which the company's report was read.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, We have now come before you with the report and accounts for the year 1906, copies of which were issued to you on 8th instant, and which, with your permission, will now be taken as read.

The Secretary read the two resolutions. The first was proposed by Mr. Orange, seconded by Mr. Hough. Resolution No. 2 was proposed by Mr. Percy Smith and seconded by Mr. Ho Fook. Both resolutions were carried.

Following were the resolutions:—1.—That the following alterations be made in the articles of association, viz.:—(a) That line one and line two of Article No. 53 be eliminated except the last five words at the end of line two and that the words "The Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong" be inserted instead. (b) That the words "Senior Representative" in lines 6 and 9 of Article No. 53 be eliminated and that the words "Managing Director" in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong" be inserted. His Excellency's views on some of the principal financial questions which affect Hongkong quite acutely as they concern Canton, a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* interviewed the distinguished visitor this afternoon. His Excellency proved extremely affable and gracious, but could hardly be said to be communicative, no doubt due to the fact that the Imperial Government must receive his official report before his suggestions are open to discussion by outsiders.

The *Wesleyan* presented our representative's card to His Excellency, who immediately appeared in the reception room and offered greetings in the most unaffected manner, including the usual offer of refreshments.

H. E. Chan Bik, the Inspector of Imperial Mints, arrived in Hongkong yesterday on his way to the North, having finished his work of investigating the working of the Canton Mint and forming an opinion on the financial questions of the Southern Provinces. His Excellency, who was accompanied by a numerous escort, was accommodated with a suite of apartments at the Thomas Hotel, and received a large number of visitors during the day.

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**H.E. CHAN INTERVIEWED.****FINANCIAL SITUATION DISCUSSED.****SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING SUBSIDIARY CURRENCY EXCHANGE.**

The following is the evidence given by Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, before the Typhoon Inquiry Committee, which examined the Chairman, Sir Henry S. Berkeley.

Q.—With reference to the published remarks in the newspaper on observations published at Sicwei Observatory, have you any information as to what those observations were?

A.—Yes, as published in the *N. C. Daily News*.

Q.—The statement has been made that it, telegram had been received from Sicwei you would have had such notice as would have enabled you to give warning of this storm—what do you say to that?

A.—I put copies of newspaper marked L to

L3. The general gist is that on the 15th there was a depression to the south of Macao Sime. On the 16th at 3 p.m. that the new centre signalled in the South is over Formosa or east of it; though not yet violent it may cause rough weather in the Channel and strong N wind south of Chusan Archipelago. On the 17th at 5 p.m. strong N or NW breezes expected between Wenchow and Formosa because of the depression still prevailing on that island. On the 18th at 3 p.m. the depression over Formosa has filled. Autumnal monsoon probably moderate along the whole coast of China. On the 19th it is stated that on the 15th heavy storm probably of narrow diameter passed over Hongkong in the morning (29.28 and a whole SW gale at 10 a.m.). That information re typhoon in Hongkong was communicated by the Hongkong Observatory to Sicwei.

Q.—When did you send to the telegraph office your telegram informing Sicwei about the typhoon?

A.—The message was despatched from this Observatory at about 5.30 p.m. on the 18th. There was no means of communication with the City until about this time.

Mr. Figg remarked that in various quarters there had been attempts to influence public opinion against the Hongkong Observatory, on the basis that the progress of the typhoon of the 15th September had been forecasted.

It thus became necessary to view such forecasts and copies of the *N. C. Daily News* containing the forecasts emanating from the Director of the Sicwei Observatory have been handed to you (the Committee) accordingly.

Mr. Figg stated:—With respect to opinions

held here by many people as to the correctness or otherwise of warnings issued from the Sicwei Observatory I put in Exhibits M to M a

warnings issued by the Sicwei Observatory between the 25th and 27th September, 1906, taken from the *N. C. Daily News* of the 26th to the 28th September inclusive. We know that the existence of this typhoon was first notified from the Hongkong Observatory on the 25th at 10.55 a.m. At that time the centre must have been in about 15° N. 127° E, that means to the east of Luzon. It passed rather near to and to the North of Manila about 2 p.m. on the 27th. It blew in Hongkong on the 29th. It was a well marked disturbance, in fact almost violent typhoon. It blew with full typhoon force for 11 hours at Gap Rock. The exhibits put in show the information issued from Sicwei up to the 27th.

Again, last year the typhoon we had in Hongkong occurred on the 30th August. The centre passed about 4 p.m. about 40 miles to the south of Gap Rock. At that time the wind was from the N.E. a whole gale. At 5 p.m. on this day Sicwei issued the following:—"The typhoon is now in the neighbourhood of the Pescadores and seems to be

"Are these suggestions in the nature of a compromise or do they include drastic reforms of the present system?"

"I am afraid that I am not at liberty at this stage to make any statement on that subject, but when I return to Peking I shall lay the entire matter before the Imperial Government, together with suggestions which have occurred to me whereby the present situation may be improved."

"Are these suggestions in the nature of a compromise or do they include drastic reforms of the present system?"

"I believe that the suggestions which I have made will be received in the same spirit as the word "cease" in s. 5 of Article No. 81 and between the word "hs" and the word "become" in line 1 of s. 6 of Article No. 81. That the words "and so long as the Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong shall be a Managing Director of the Company" other than a Managing Director from the office of Managing Director or Director because he does not personally hold the necessary share provided Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., shall hold the necessary shares."

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**THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.**

ANNUAL MEETING.

27th inst.

The twenty-ninth ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders of the China Sugar Refining Company was held at the offices of the general agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., at 11.30 this forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the report and statement of the accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906. There were present the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson (chairman), Sir C. Paul Chater, C.M.C., Messrs. A. G. Wood, A. J. Raymond and F. Maitland, members of the Consulting Committee; G. H. Balloch, A. Turner, E. Smythe, T. Hunter, A. Rodger, A. C. More, W. A. Crickshank, Captain Clarke, Captain Rolfe, Ho Fook, Ho Wing, Ho Tung Ying, Wong Leong, Him, Lo Cheung Shiu, Chia Leep Chee, P. C. Potts, E. S. Joseph, C. E. Arculli, E. V. Arculli, J. Barton, secretary, etc.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said—Gentlemen—With your permission I propose to adopt the usual custom and take the report and accounts read. During the first three months of the year under review there was a good demand for the refinery's sugars in the northern markets of China, which, as you are aware, form our chief outlet, and considerable forward sales were made at prices which though below the abnormal level reached in the year 1905 still left a fair margin of profit. During the next three months, however, large supplies of sugar from Java and Japan began to press upon the local markets, already stocked to their full consuming capacity, with the natural result that prices rapidly declined, and it was impossible to effect any sales of importance during the second half of the year in quarters where there has usually been a steady demand. Competition became keener and keener, not only in the matter of price but also in the quality of the sugar produced, and when I tell you that to keep pace with our competitors we had to raise our standards all round you will readily understand that the cost of production has very materially increased. In former years it has usually been possible, when local conditions have been adverse, to find an outlet for our sugars in the more distant markets, such as India, Australia, etc., but I regret to say that during last year this was not the case, as these markets were able to obtain supplies at prices with which we could not compete. You will readily appreciate, therefore, that the year was beset with difficulties, as with our outlets curtailed in the manner above indicated it was impossible to work the refinery except on a much reduced scale, involving, as is always the case, greater expense and loss of interest. With regard to accounts you will observe that we have still the sum of \$345,741 at credit of raw sugar reserve account, and this will enable us to write down the cost of raw sugar melted during the current year. The amount due to sundry creditors has again reached large figures, \$1,349,799, and as in the past this sum has been provided by your general agents. From what I have outlined above you will, I think, agree with me that the result of the year's working, as disclosed by the accounts presented to you, enabling us to recommend a dividend of \$5 per share without entrenching upon our equalisation of dividend fund, is upon the whole not so unsatisfactory as it might have proved. Regarding the present outlook, I regret that the unsatisfactory conditions obtaining last year are still with us; supplies of sugar are large, prices of refined—owing to keen competition—abnormally low, and the prospects at the moment the reverse of encouraging. You are well aware, however, that our business is one liable to wide fluctuations and if the experience of the past is any guide to the future it follows that sooner or later a favourable reaction will set in.

No questions were asked.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Turner seconded.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Smyth moved the re-election of the consulting committee: The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. A. G. Wood, A. J. Raymond and F. Maitland.

Captain Clarke moved the re-appointment of Messrs. W. H. Potts and H. Percy Smith as auditors.

Mr. Balloch seconded, and the motion was adopted.

The Chairman—Dividend warrants will be ready on application to-morrow. Thank you for your attendance. I hope you will spare us a few minutes longer for the extraordinary meeting which is to be held.

AMENDING ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

At the conclusion of the yearly meeting an extraordinary general meeting was held for the purpose of altering the Company's articles of association. The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson presided.

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting and the objects as follows:

X. That the following alterations be made in the articles of association, viz.:

(a) That the words "Company or Corporation" be inserted between the word "person" and the word "for" in the second line of the definition of "General Agents" in Article No. 2.

(b) That the first five lines of Article No. 2, and the word "Company" in the sixth line be eliminated and the words "Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd." shall be the General Agents of the Company and so long as they shall continue to be such General Agents the Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. in Hongkong shall be the Chairman of the Company" be inserted instead.

(c) That at the end of Article No. 13 the following words be added: "All signatures of the General Agents may be subscribed by such person or persons as may from time to time be thereto authorized by the General Agents."

(d) That the word "their" be eliminated in the first line of Article No. 21, and the words "and the" inserted instead and that the words "of any General Agents" be inserted between the word "administrators" and the word "shall" in the second line of Article No. 21.

(e) That the words "each of them, his" be eliminated in the first line of Article No. 22 and the word "the" inserted instead and that the words "of any General Agents" be inserted between the word "administrators" and the word "shall" in the second line of Article No. 22.

(f) That the words "or the Corporation he represents" be inserted between the word "Committee" and the word "or" in line 1 of Article No. 19.

(g) That the words "or the Corporation he represents" be inserted between the word "Committee" and the word "or" in line 1 of Article No. 19.

(h) That at the end of Article No. 102, the following words be added: "And where any share or shares is or shall be held by a Public Company or Corporation, the Secretary, Manager, person for the time being in charge of the business or agent of such Public Company or Corporation shall be entitled to vote for such Company or Corporation."

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting just read, come into force and take effect from and including the 1st day of May, 1907.

The Chairman—I thank you, gentlemen, for your attendance. I regret the delay in getting a quorum.

**LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.**

ANNUAL MEETING.

27th Inst.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Luzon Sugar Refining Company Ltd. was held in the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., general managers to-day. The Hon. Mr. W. Gresson presided. Among those present were Messrs. A. G. Wood and H. P. White, consulting Committee; J. Barton, manager; Messrs. H. N. Mody, E. J. Morris, T. P. Storer, Abbot Rumjahn, K. Miller, F. Tesler, C. H. Ross and C. Peter.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I propose in accordance with the usual custom to take them as read. I regret that the results of the year 1906 are not more satisfactory, especially as it was found possible to keep the refinery working during the greater part of that period. But, as was the case elsewhere than in the Philippines, the prices obtained for refined sugar owing to keen competition were low and the margin of profits small. You will have observed, however, that there is on the credit side of the accounts a gain on working of \$17,451.46, which was unfortunately absorbed by the two items appearing on the debit side—interest and loss on exchange. The charge for interest is of course unavoidable so long as the company has no working capital and the loss on exchange was caused by the necessity of converting our assets into Hongkong currency at an unfavourable rate on December 31. I might here mention that the cost of upkeep of the refinery when silent was found to be \$8,000 or \$9,000 per annum. You will see, therefore, that though the sum at debit has been increased by \$5,034.01, it would have been still greater if the works had remained silent. There has been a fair demand for the refinery's sugars since the beginning of this year and the works have been kept going, but, owing to large supplies of other sugar and low prices, prospects in the immediate future are not as bright as I could wish. As in previous years when the refinery has done badly the general agents have waived their commission and the consulting committee.

No questions were asked.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Potts seconded, and the resolution was passed.

The Chairman thanked those present for their attendance, and the meeting ended.

**PHILIPPINE CO. LTD.**

The report of the local agents to be presented at the fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders to be held at the office of the Company, No. 100 Calle Almudena, Manila, at 3.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 27th March, 1907, is as follows:

To the shareholders of the Philippine Company, Limited.

Gentlemen—The local agents now beg to submit their report of the Company's business for the year 1906.

We regret to report that profit and loss account shows a loss on the year's working of P-12,800.73. This loss is principally due to old consignments carried over out of former workings and which have during the year under review been finally accounted for.

The Giraldas has been leased for all the time under review.

We are glad to report that our exports of better grade cigars are steadily increasing and that orders in hand keep us fully employed.

DIRECTORS.

Your directors retire and Messrs. E. E. White, J. Mackay and R. E. Humphreys offer themselves for re-election.

THE PHILIPPINE COMPANY, LTD.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Local Agents.

Manila, 18th March, 1907.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING,

31ST DECEMBER 1906.

*Liaison.*

Capital ..... P.608,103.11

Loan at 6% ..... 101,702.85

Sundry creditors ..... 2,890.76

P.712,701.74

Assets.

Subscription account 1 share ..... P.9.10

Land and buildings ..... 194,219.79

Goodwill and trade-marks ..... 239,357.79

Plant and stocks ..... 115,579.16

Furniture ..... 17,082.16

Machinery ..... 40,474.71

Cash in hand and at Banks ..... 15,041.60

Fir insurance in advance ..... 1,630.93

Sundry debtors ..... 5,132.04

Balance ..... 47,224.63

P.712,701.74

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

*Losses.*

Balance carried forward at 31st Decem-

ber 1905 ..... P.34,324.90

Fire Insurance ..... 2,315.97

Interest ..... 5,940.61

Manu. emol., salaries and charges.

in Manila ..... 20,705.74

Exchange ..... 561.45

Bonus and Commissions ..... 1,774.38

Licenses and Taxes ..... 1,544.45

Lawyers' Fees ..... 102.98

Advertising ..... 850.34

Losses on Consignments ..... 8,351.85

P.76,337.47

Profits.

Manufacturing and Working Profits P.26,030.08

Commissions ..... 1,653.14

Profit on Consignments ..... 181.87

Bad debt recovered ..... 147.65

Balance ..... 47,224.63

P.76,337.47

ORIGIN OF THE JAPANESE:

The New York Sun of a recent date printed the following letter from a subscriber:

"Mr. Griffis is as much in error in his recent statement in a letter to the Sun regarding the basic stock of the Japanese race being Aino as he was in his other statement in the Mikado's Empire, relative to the affinity of the American Indian with the Japanese.

"The Japanese nation is not a perfect branch of the Aino and Malay. The original invader of Nippon was Mandchurian; the same type, that of the five great families of the Mikado, rules China to-day. The brown skin of the Mongolian of Japan is due to the infusion of negro and negroid blood—see Quatrefages and Mager.

"The bridled eye (Mongol) is due, according to less an authority than Dr. Baer of the University of Tokio, to bony formation of the orbit peculiar to all Mongolians.

"All Japanese culture, religion, education, the Shindai language, etc., are distinctly Mongolian. Jimmu Tenno brought negroes with the sun and fire worship from Mesopotamia and through Manchuria. Zoroastrian traditions prove this. The Malay infusion (red) of fishermen and sailors, which came later, never penetrated through the race. And Jimmu Tenno almost exterminated and drove northward the Yano, Saghalian and the Kusiles despised white, hairy Aino, the aborigines. He killed all the inhabitants of one island to avenge his brother's death (see L'Histoire Universelle des Religions).

"To be a good Samurai (fighting servant) one must have black blood in one's veins," says the old proverb. In those days they were not ashamed to acknowledge their black descent, but were proud of it. The infusion of black blood and Pagan Malay (negritoid) which came from Madagascar to Japan, accounts for the brown skin of the Japanese. The basic stock of Japan was black and yellow, and not white Aino at all.

"The Papuan negroid infusion brought to Japan from the Philippines is the cause of coloring the lips of women, of blacking the teeth at marriage, and the building of houses on piles. The scuffling through the nose, and playing the fife with the nose justed of the mouth, the mobility and non-use of the big toe are all distinctly negroid.

"That the words "each of them, his" be eliminated in the first line of Article No. 22 and the word "the" inserted instead and that the words "of any General Agents" be inserted between the word "administrators" and the word "shall" in the second line of Article No. 22.

"That the words "or the Corporation he represents" be inserted between the word "Committee" and the word "or" in line 1 of Article No. 19.

"That the words "or the Corporation he represents" be inserted between the word "Committee" and the word "or" in line 1 of Article No. 19.

"That at the end of Article No. 102, the following words be added: "And where any share or shares is or shall be held by a Public Company or Corporation, the Secretary, Manager, person for the time being in charge of the business or agent of such Public Company or Corporation shall be entitled to vote for such Company or Corporation."

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting just read, come into force and take effect from and including the 1st day of May, 1907.

The Chairman—I thank you, gentlemen, for your attendance. I regret the delay in getting a quorum.

**NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LTD.**

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the National Bank of China, Limited, was held at the office of the Company, Victoria Building, last Wednesday afternoon.

There were present—Mr. J. Scott Marion (Chairman); Mr. G. C. Moroz (Managing Director); Messrs. P. Loureiro, P. C. Potts, E. S. Kidder, E. D. Haskell, E. Howard, Young Pak Leung and J. E. Joseph.

The managing director read the notice convening the meeting, after which:

The Chairman proposed that the Resolutions contained in the notice which had been read at the meeting, and which was duly passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on 6th March, 1907, be confirmed.

The resolution was to the following effect:

That the articles of association be altered by striking out the word "three" in Article 11, and by substituting therefor the word "each" of whom shall be permanently resident in or near the Colony of Hongkong. In the same Article, and also by striking out the words "each of whom" must be permanently resident in Britain" in Article 15.

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.**

THE BILL SENT AT CANTON.

CHINESE CONSUL-GENERAL AND THE  
NAMHOI MAGISTRATE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 27th March.—It is reported in Chinese circles that the British Consul-General at Canton has forwarded, on behalf of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Ltd., to the Viceroy's cheque for £1,000 as payment for the shares occupied by the Company with the Viceroy according to the report referred to above. It is the opinion of the Chinese that the amount of £1,000 is the sum of £58, being the amount of rent due by defendant to plaintiff for use of a matched and for loss of same by fire.

Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant being unrepresented.

Mr. Harding said the plaintiff's claim from the defendant the sum of \$1842.50, being as to the sum of \$44.80 agreed rental for four months of a matched erected by the plaintiff near Moonock Railway Station, and as to the sum of \$100 cost price and value of the matched, which was destroyed by fire, and as for the balance of \$30, for use and occupation of a matched belonging to the plaintiff adjoining the aforementioned matched and damage sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant obstructing the plaintiff from taking down and removing such last-mentioned matched.

In October last defendant asked plaintiff to build him a matched, which he did, and it was agreed that he should pay \$44.80 as rent, and should pay for the value if the matched was burnt down. Later on the matched was burnt down, through sparks flying from another burning matched. Defendant then asked plaintiff to erect another matched. In the meantime another tenant wanting an adjoining matched went together, but found defendant had got forcible possession of the latter and refused to give it up, and thus prevented plaintiff from either pulling it down as desired.

His Honour: Has plaintiff a contract?

Plaintiff: Yes.

Plaintiff: Then testified as to the above facts. His Honour: I'd like to see that contract; it's a most peculiar arrangement I have ever come across.

Mr. Harding: It was an agreement to build and let to defendant.

Plaintiff: The agreement was that he should pay \$44.80 for the four months' rent.

Mr. Harding: What has happened in case of a fire?

Witness: Defendant was to pay for it.

Mr. Harding: What was the value?

Witness: \$10.

His Honour: How can you expect to succeed?—These verbal contracts can never be substantiated.

Mr. Harding: I will produce two other witnesses, leased sheds and agreed to the same terms.

His Honour (to witness): Did defendant agree to these terms?

Witness: Yes.

Witness, continuing, said that on the 10th February, Cheung Yau Lee went and asked him to pull down the matched which was built for him.

His Honour: Then how can this man sue if the shed was Cheung's?

Mr. Harding: It was only Cheung's for four months, at the end of which time he gave up possession to the plaintiff.

Continuing, witness said when they went to the matched the defendant was in possession and refused to vacate, and he and a number of ignoramus stoned them and caused them to leave.

His Honour: That is a Police Court case—I don't want it here.

Mr. Harding: As regards the assault-case we may have to go to the Police Court.

His Honour: How many sheds are there?

Mr. Harding: There are three.

His Honour: And one burns and sets fire to another! How are you going this man?

Mr. Harding: Under the agreement, my Lord.

His Honour: Oh! agreement—a few words not in writing or confirmed.

Mr. Harding: Well, let's hear another witness, my Lord.

His Honour: Well, go on, but think of the conditions in San Francisco. Besides which you are up against the Insurance Ordinance. Call your witness. Cheung Yau Lee, called, stated that he was engaged for blasting operations and asked the plaintiff to build him a matched. He was to pay \$44.80 and pay for it if it caught fire, to which he agreed. At the end of the four months his work was finished and so he sent his *fokin* to the plaintiff to tell him to take down the shed. His *fokin* returned and told him that the shed was in the possession of Indiana. He knew defendant asked complainant to build a shed, but he did not know the term. Further evidence was taken.

Defendant admitted that he asked the plaintiff to build him a matched and he paid for it. Mr. Harding briefly reviewed the evidence and said that the \$44.80 rental was proved.

His Honour: The fire agreement is absurd. I never heard anything so absurd, and I am sure that it is not an illegal claim. These verbal agreements whereby they make men to pay for all sorts of things cannot be upheld. Well, you have not proved your agreement—no proof of this man had to pay \$44.80. The fire claim is absurd, and as for the \$20 it depends who is in forcible possession of the place. He said it was Government servants so that you can sue this man—if you like it'll give you an adjournment to get evidence of that.

Court adjourned till Thursday.

**WHO IS LIABLE?****HUSBAND OR WIFE.**

"I alone am liable, not my wife," said a defendant in a case in the Summary Court on the 28th inst., for recovery of money due on a promissory note.

"Then, pay up," said his Honour the Puisne Judge.

No, he is not liable. "I have paid," said Mrs. Defendant. The lady produces a cancelled promissory note. "This is alright," said his Honour; "it has been paid and cancelled, so what is this I bring for?"

Defendant: "I did not know my wife had come to me that note, and there is another note."

The writ being produced, "Oh, ah," said his Honour, "there were two notes: the wife has redeemed one, and the result is for the other." "Yes," said Mr. Defendant, and I alone are liable and not my wife."

"But I am liable," said Mrs. Defendant.

"Well, I think we had better talk to them a little more," said his Honour. "Put the lady in the box; she runs the show and is the gray mare."

Upon entering the box, "The defendant now wants to explain."

His Honour: That just: what we all want to do.

I December last year I borrowed \$10 and handed it to my husband to carry on business; I put my finger mark.

"Have you paid it?" Yes, and I got the note from Boile Slick. Last year my husband gave me \$100 and went away to attend to his business. This Boile Slick asked me to pay the money and I paid it. Afterwards my husband got another loan of \$5."

"He has not been paid?" No, not yet.

"What is your signature (showing the note)?

"My signature is in the end and the signature is on the back."

"That is still due?"

"Both Defendant and Plaintiff—that's why he has that note."

"Admit judgment and costs, and tell the law to destroy the note and remand; it is not of any use to her or to anybody else."

And the plaintiff the Court broadly smiling.

**CLAIM FOR RENT AND DAMAGES.****A TANGLED CLAIM.**

On Saturday, 27th March.

In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, at the Supreme Court, before his Honour Mr. G. Wise, Puisne Judge presiding, the King-Tai firm, of No. 13, Pokfulam Road, match-builders, sued Nam Die, contractor of Mongkok Railway Station, for the recovery of \$58, being the amount of rent due by defendant to plaintiff for use of a matched and for loss of same by fire.

Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant being unrepresented.

Mr. Harding said the plaintiff's claim from the defendant the sum of \$1842.50, being as to the sum of \$44.80 agreed rental for four months of a matched erected by the plaintiff near Moonock Railway Station, and as to the sum of \$100 cost price and value of the matched, which was destroyed by fire, and as for the balance of \$30, for use and occupation of a matched belonging to the plaintiff adjoining the aforementioned matched and damage sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant obstructing the plaintiff from taking down and removing such last-mentioned matched.

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**SWATOW NOTES.****THE CHOW-CHOA-PU MAILWAY.**

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Satow, 26th March.

These last few days the railway has been carrying an enormous amount of passengers. Chow-choa-for-the-annual-festival, the King-Tai firm, of No. 13, Pokfulam Road, match-builders, sued Nam Die, contractor of Mongkok Railway Station, for the recovery of \$58, being the amount of rent due by defendant to plaintiff for use of a matched and for loss of same by fire.

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## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## TRADE BUREAU.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 22nd March.

Having approved of the suggestions received from the officials of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, to select a suitable site somewhere in the eastern section of the new bund for the purpose of converting it into a trade-centre in order to promote commerce, H.E. the Viceroy has now given instructions to both the Provincial Treasurer and the official of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce to open an office called the New Trade-centre Bureau, to manage the affairs of the undertaking. The Viceroy has appointed the Provincial Treasurer and Examiner Wu as Director-General, the Kwangchow Prefect, Chan Mong Tsang as Deputy Director, and the expectant Prefect Chai Wei Tung as general manager, and the Viceroy has also instructed the two district Magistrates of Nanhui and Panyu to assist them in the work. The establishment of this proposed trade-centre is to be at the expense of the Government, but at present the officials of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce are to furnish funds from the Bureau for the undertaking.

## TUNGKU RIOT.

With reference to the riot in the Tung Kun district it is reported that two leaders of this outrage were beheaded on the 19th instant.

## LI CHUN HONOURED.

Yesterday an Imperial telegraphic despatch was received here from Peking conferring upon Admiral and Commander Li Chun the button of the first class. The distinction is conferred on the recommendation of H.E. Viceroy Chow, as Li had contributed to the Government a large sum of money towards the fund for encouraging education through the province.

## GAMBLING AND SMOKING.

The Ministry of Army at Peking has sent a despatch to the Canton Viceroy with strict orders to prohibit the military students from cigarette-smoking and gambling, and H.E. the Viceroy Chow has accordingly issued a proclamation to this effect.

## ELECTRIC TRAMWAY.

It is the intention of the officials of the Bund Department, in addition to running rickshaws, horse carriages, etc., upon completion of the bund, to also install an electric tramway for the convenience of the public. Yesterday, Taotai Wei Han, and his services are much appreciated by H.E. Viceroy Shum. On the recommendation of Viceroy Shum, Wei is to be transferred to Szechuan, to assist H.E. there when he takes over the office of Viceroy of Szechuan. Taotai Wei is expected to leave here about the end of next month, accompanied by a number of first class students of the naval college, over which he is director. These naval college will continue their course of education in the North.

## POLICE DETERECTIVES.

The Canton Police Authorities of the Head Police Station have selected from each of the sub-police stations, four suitable police officers, and have appointed them detectives.

## POLICE ROWDIES.

On the afternoon of the 23rd instant, a number of members of the police force of the Honan Police Station, attempted to enter the Honan Theatre, without paying for their admission, but the doorkeepers refused to admit them, consequently a fight ensued. The officers drew their whistles and a large body of their comrades answered the call. Then they all on mass attacked the theatre people and ultimately took away two of the theatre men to the police station. The officer in charge of the said station was present at the scene, but instead of getting his men under control and thus restoring order, he exhorted his subordinates to continue the disturbance. The two men who were taken to the station are reported to have been seriously wounded. This is the second occasion of my having to report the police attempting to enter a theatre without paying for their admission.

## FEMALE EDUCATION.

Lately an examination of female students was held. The successful ones will be appointed female teachers by the Government, to the different schools throughout the province. From present steps taken by the Government, it is evident that they fully intend to bring female education of this province up to a high standard in a short space of time.

## Canton, 26th March.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has posted up a notice announcing that no tickets for the admission of railway shareholders to the extraordinary meeting, to be held on the 29th day of the present month, will be issued to those of the so-called Hongkong railway shareholders, under the leadership of Messrs. Chan Kang Yu, Chan Chik Yu and Yeung Sai Ngan; who have not remitted their capital to the Company. H.E. the Viceroy has now instructed the Magistrate of Nanhui to issue orders to have this notice torn down and destroyed. On account of this action the directors of the company held a meeting yesterday at the Company's offices, to discuss the matter.

## THEATRE DISTURBANCES.

With reference to the trouble between the Honan police and the Honan theatre people, which was reported yesterday, the officer in charge of the station concerned has been dismissed from service, and all the members of the force concerned have been severely reprimanded. The Honan theatre was ordered to be closed, pending the settlement of this affair.

## FAMINE RELIEF.

After consultation with H. E. Chang Pat Sze, H.E. the Viceroy has decided to purchase twenty shen of rice from the province of Kwangsi, for the help of the people of Kwangtung, and has despatched a telegram to the Governor of Kwangsi concerning the outstanding purchase. Within the last few days rice has been imported into Canton in large quantities daily.

## ENCOURAGING EDUCATION.

The Viceroy has given instructions to the Provincial Treasurer and Examiner Wu to instruct the "Han Hau Chu" to issue 160,000 taels to the Charitable Institutions for the purpose of buying rice from foreign markets to relieve the stringency of the Canton rice market.

## THE JUDGE OF KWANGSI.

Provincial Judge Wong of Kwangsi arrived here yesterday. Wong is proceeding to Kwangsi to take up that post temporarily.

## MACHINERY FOR GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

It is reported that the authorities of the Government Naval Docks, the Canton Government Paper Factory, the Arsenal, the Canton branch of the Chinese Imperial Telegraph Administration and the Canton Government Cement Works have jointly presented a petition to H.E. the Viceroy, requesting him to memorialise the Throne, to instruct the Shui Wu Chu at Peking to exempt all materials and machinery destined for these factories from paying duty.

## CUSTOM COMMISSIONERS.

On Monday H.E. the Viceroy will receive Mr. T. D. Moorehead, Acting Deputy Commissioner of the Canton Customs, and Mr. Part, the Commissioner of the Kowloon Customs.

## IRON BRIDGE COMPANY.

Canton, 24th March. The Canton River Iron Bridge Company has now closed its register for shares, as the required capital (\$1,000,000) has been already fully subscribed. It was at first intended to open the company's register for one month, for the public to take up shares, but before the first week was out the required number of shares was fully and eagerly taken up by the general public.

## SHIPPING FATALITY.

On the 23rd instant, when the steam launch "Ori" was towing a boat from Kwan Shan to the Hengsha District, the boat was upset, owing to the excessive speed of the launch, and the unfortunate length of the towline. At the time of the accident, there were about 100 passengers on board the boat, but all were saved.

## ANTI-OPIUM CRUSADE.

Yesterday, a meeting of the Canton Anti-Opium Association was held at the Association's headquarters at Wongka. It was decided to send several members of the association to attend the Imperial Ceremonies of the new-formed Anti-Opium Association.

## ROBBERY.

A robbery was committed at Ho Tong village in the district of Hok Shan of the Chien Sung, on the 23rd instant. A large body of men entered the village and ransacked nine houses. An old woman of the village spent eighty years of age attempted to raise the alarm, but the robbers killed her outright.

The villagers, on learning of the murder, at once assembled together, and attacked the robbers,

with the result that one of the former was severely wounded. The district magistrate, who happened to be not far away from the scene of the outrage, appeared on the scene the next day, to examine the corpse of the unfortunate woman.

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## ROBBERY.

A robbery was committed at Ho Tong

village in the district of Hok Shan, on the 24th instant. About a dozen robbers entered the village and ransacked ten houses. The villagers were unable to offer resistance, owing

to the absence of firearms; but, nevertheless,

two villagers fought the rascals with choppers.

After a short encounter, one of the villagers succeeded in hitting the robbers, and the latter fled.

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**MURDER AT POKROOOLUM.**

**GARDENER TOTALLY MURDERED.**  
**ALLWORK MURDERER ESCAPED.**

26th inst.—Yim Hung, a fairly well-to-do gardener, residing in a matched on the Pokroolum Road, was attacked with a chopper about the head, neck and face yesterday afternoon during a scuffle which followed a quarrel. He died shortly afterwards. His alleged assailant is still large.

The matched in which the murder was committed is in the charge of a large vegetable garden, owned jointly by Yim Hung and another gardener named Cheung Tai, located on the Pokroolum Road, overlooking Telegraph Bay, and immediately below the British Farm Company's saw mill. It is said that Yim Hung has three sons and three children, a boy and two girls—Cheung Tai and his wife, the owner of the garden, according to testimony for them to examine the account book was kept by Yim each night, and settle up accordingly. For the past month or two matters were settled by Cheung Tai and Yim Hung was nothing but friendly. Cheung Tai, however, had no opinion that the account books were being well kept and that he was being swindled. He said nothing to his partner regarding his master, but allowed it to "rattle" in his mouth. The strained relations between the two men continued until one o'clock yesterday afternoon, when, it is reported, Cheung Tai demanded an explanation as to certain entries in the books.

The worm had turned. Whether the explanation was forthcoming, whether the books were produced and on examination certain accounts were discovered to have been falsified, is at present unknown; but, as far as we understand, Cheung Tai, with eyes blazing with anger, struck out viciously and suddenly at his partner. The blow landed on Yim Hung's face.

About that time Yim Hung's wife and a boy entered the shed, being attracted thither by the noise of scuffle and the cries of the youngsters. They tried to separate the men, the woman hanging on to her husband and the boy to Cheung Tai. But both men were in a terrible passion, and brushing away the peace-makers, they went for each other with their fists. The struggle lasted for a time. The excited Cheung Tai then grabbed a chopper. The blade, as all who have seen a native meat chopper know, is about four inches in width, about ten inches in length, the wooden handle is nearly four inches long, and usually as sharp as a razor.

One blow was got home on Yim's head, another slash in the region of the neck brought forth a most heart-rending cry from the wounded man.

Grasping his throat with both hands he staggered toward the door. As he zig-zagged his way across the room Cheung Tai was alleged to have got in another cut. Among those who had seen the killing were the injured man's three children, who were nearly driven frantic at the sight of their bleeding father. Yim Hung staggered as far as the door and fell dead. His jugular vein had been severed.

Cheung Tai, after those in the matched had partly recovered from the first shock, then made a dash at the three children, swinging the chopper from side to side. He struck the boy on the side of the face and one of the girls received some nasty injuries of the head. Then he slipped out of the back door and made off.

Inspector Collet and a number of police officers rushed to the scene as soon as possible. They had heard of the tragedy. The two boys promptly attended to and later sent to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. They are in serious, but not a critical condition. The slain man was removed to the mortuary.

The alleged murderer made away in the direction of Aberdeen, so it was said, having had a good start. Detectives have been put on his trail, and as his photograph is in the hands of the police the chances of a capture seem good.

The murdered man was about thirty years of age, his assailant being a few months younger.

Up to a late hour this afternoon a capture had not been effected. A gang of detectives are scouring the hills in the vicinity of the scene of the murder; others are keeping their weather eyes lifting near the different steamers' wharves, thereby making it practically impossible for the fugitive to leave the city behind him.

**CLAIM FOR RENT.****PLAINTIFF NON-SUITED.**

Before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Justice of the Peace, presiding in Summary Jurisdiction at the Supreme Court on the 26th inst., the Chuan Wah Co. of No. 17 Queen's Road Central, sued Mr. Sternberg, Postcard-dealer, of No. 51, Queen's Road Central, for recovery of the sum of \$42, being the rent of the lower floor at No. 51 per day from the 11th to the 17th inst.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Grist, represented the defendant.

Mr. Dixon said this claim was recoverable for seven days' rent from the defendant for the bottom floor of No. 51, Queen's Road Central. The premises were leased by the complainants and sub-let to the defendant. The agreement was that the defendant should take possession of the floor and pay plaintiff the same sum as the latter was paying. Defendant took possession on the 9th inst. but the rent was to commence from the 11th. The rent was to be \$6 a day, or \$42 for the seven days. Defendant was asked for rent, but he put off the plaintiff from day to day, and finally told him he was not going to pay the rent as plaintiff was not his landlord.

Li Choi Hing gave evidence in corroboration of the above statement saying that he was salesman to the plaintiff company and made all the arrangements with the defendant for letting the premises. In cross-examination witness said that the arrangement was made on the 9th and the rent was to commence from the 11th inst. It was no arranged that the plaintiff should commence on the 18th on account of defendant having to clean up the premises and arrange the shop.

Wong Kwok Chuen said he was the son of the landlord of No. 51, Queen's Road Central and of the Chinese, the defendant with the last witness came to see personally about taking the premises. This witness said he must arrange with Chuan Wah as they had leased the premises. Their lease expired on the 18th inst. and the Chuan Wah moved their furniture.

In Chuan Wah said he was the managing partner of the plaintiff company. The Chuan Wah formerly occupied No. 17, Queen's Road Central and defendant occupied a portion of the premises during their tenancy. He asked defendant for the rent in advance, and defendant promised to pay by noon.

Mr. Grist said that the defendant was that defendant made no arrangement whatever with these people who were suing. He did not know if the plaintiff took him to the landlord. The plaintiff was made by the latter for the payment of the rent of a monthly rental of \$42 and not \$6 a day. He was not a party to the suit.

On behalf of the Plaintiff—  
W. G. GRIST, Chairman.

**THE FUTURE OF SHANGHAI.**

We have had occasion lately to comment again on the curious slackness which so often is manifested in Shanghai, to the obvious detriment of the life of this great commercial centre. Whilst in municipal affairs can be so rapid may be made that expansion has until the rate during the past five years that a clear mandate, and public opinion, freedom of making any doubt is often lacking. There is no such a community, either community, we would excuse. In what such a thing be possible as has been said, would the Lyceum theatre? The only occurred with a town, thanks to parochial wranglings, amongst others was that of Peter Loureiro, of the National Bank. But he failed to answer to the call, and another gentleman had to be impelled in his place. As Mr. Loureiro had not turned up when all the jury had been impanelled, his honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Justice of the Peace, who was presiding, sent a bailiff to bring him to Court with instructions to inform the absentees that if he did not come at once a warrant would be issued for his arrest. Mr. Loureiro appeared with the bailiff.

That such a condition is evidently unsatisfactory must be clear to everyone. The explanation, if there is any explanation, may be that we live on mud banks, which have a depressing and enervating influence on everyone, and which seems to communicate something of their insidious qualities to their inhabitants. In no case is this clearer than with the Chinese, Shanghai Chinese known everywhere for their woman-like nervousness, and share with the other inhabitants of Kiangsu province the reputation of being the most easily terrorized of any people in the whole Empire. In this they resemble the men of Osaka, who in Japan are considered as wholly unsuitable for soldiers, and good only for factory or commercial servitude. Whilst such qualities may make for riches and easy life, they do not make for greatness, or for far-reaching actions; and therefore, whilst Shanghai is now undoubtedly the richest city in Eastern Asia, if it succeeds in implanting pre-eminently in the foreigners the same qualities as distinguish the natives, it will some day not be exactly a compliment to claim the erstwhile "Model Settlement" as one's particular habitat.

As far as the foreigner is concerned, the solution of this interesting problem must undoubtedly come from abroad—that is by the constant importation of new blood from Europe and the constant improvement of the network of communications connecting the principal cities of Mid-China with the rest of China and with the outer world. Statistics show that this process is actually going on far more rapidly than is generally supposed, and that the numbers of newcomers and the improvements in steamer and rail connections during the past decade have been enormous. Thus shipping has doubled, if not trebled; beginning has been made in the matter of placing Shanghai in railway communication with the vital portions of the Chinese Empire; and before the close of the next decade it should be possible to entrain at Shanghai and steam without a break straight to Europe, via Chinkiang, Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan and the Trans-Siberian line. The foreign population of Shanghai has likewise made phenomenal progress. In 1870 there were only 1,666 foreigners in residence; in 1885 approximately the same number; in 1895 a rise to 2,197; two years later there were 3,673 aliens; in 1899 a couple of hundred more; in 1905 the figures had jumped to 4,684, in 1906 there were 6,774; and in 1907, 11,499. During the middle of last year the total was placed at 12,000, but there is no doubt that in the present year, if all Japanese and the floating population are included, there are 16,000 or 17,000 foreigners in Shanghai. It may be said then that in thirty-five years the foreign population has increased about one thousand per cent., or is now ten times as much as in 1870; if the enormous rate of increase is maintained, by the time China will pass away from all possibility of foreign interference—with the termination in the forties of the indemnities and the Customs loans—Shanghai may have a foreign population of between one hundred and one hundred and fifty thousand. Such a figure may seem almost incredible for the time being, but it would have been equally absurd for the inhabitants of the seventies to have written about the Shanghai of to-day.

The native population, although it has not increased at the same rate as the foreign population, has gone up, between five and six hundred per cent. in thirty-five years. From 1870 to 1905 the Chinese population at each quinquennial period was as follows:

1870, 96,000; 1880, 126,000; 1885, 166,000; 1890, 242,000; 1895, 345,000; 1900, 452,000.<sup>2</sup> At present the estimated number of Chinese in the eight square miles of Foreign Settlement is just under half-a-million, but there is reason to believe that if a careful census were taken it would be even greater.

Assuming that there is a mean annual increase of 15 per cent. in these figures, the increase must be even greater when the railways have all been built. In less than ten years' time there will be far more than a million Chinese in Shanghai, and in thirty-five years' time there should be from three to four millions.

But here an important consideration has to be introduced, and this consideration is the whole point of our argument.

The density of population in Shanghai is already given at 86 persons per acre,

or more than fifty thousand people per square mile, in the 81 square miles contained within the Settlement limits. It must be evident, even to those totally unacquainted with population statistics that expansion in Shanghai will be half arrested until suitable areas under proper Municipal government, are available for settlement by both foreigners and Chinese, in the near future. Already many of the 2,465 houses inhabited by foreigners are beyond the Settlement boundary stones; and although the vast majority of the 45,892 native houses are within Settlement limits the Chinese overflow has begun and must be followed up quickly by Municipal extension if the permanent well-being of Shanghai is to be insured.

The Government claimed that such amount was \$22,000 only. The award of the Umpire was dated the 6th November 1906 and awarded to the Company the sum of \$13,440. On this sum \$22,000 had been paid on account by Government and distributed in November 1905. Government paid the balance of \$29,144 on the 2nd November 1905 and a distribution of 17.5% per share was made to Members on the 20th November 1906; the balance of \$904 being carried in the general funds of the Company.

The Directors have found it necessary to agree to pay interest on any sums advanced by Government in excess of the Taxed Costs.

Directors—Mr. W. A. Greig and Mr. Edward Anderson retire and are eligible for re-election.

London Consulting Committee—Mr. H. M. Simons and Mr. Andrew Currie retire and are eligible for re-election.

It was with deep regret that your Directors on the 8th December heard of the very sudden death of Mr. G. W. Gilliland, who so ably acted as Chairman of the London Consulting Committee and your Directors have recorded in the Minutes their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him.

On behalf of the Directors—  
W. G. GRIST, Chairman.

**AT SATURDAY MARCH 30, 1907.****COMMERCIAL.****YARN MARKET.**

In their report dated 2nd inst., Messrs. Philips & Co. write—

"Our last circular was dated the 8th inst.

The long-looked-for improvement is still to come and the fortnight which draws to a close to-day stands on record as another of dullness and stagnation. This is all the more to be regretted as, following ancient custom, it was confidently anticipated that upon the resumption of business each China New Year, yarn dealers would return with good and bumper orders from the consuming districts. Under normal conditions this would certainly have happened, but the threatened famine in the interior has brought about a most unsatisfactory condition of affairs. This is almost entirely due to the failure of the rice crops in the Southern Provinces with the resultant effect in a marked shortage in the staple commodity of the people. The deficiency is further accentuated by the speculative operations of rice merchants who hoarded up their supplies with a view to profiting by a rise in the price of rice. In spite of the fact that viceregal measures have been decreed, such as, the prohibition of the exportation of the grain from the country, the natives of one of the neighbouring districts (Tungku) have actually been driven to rioting and pillaging of the rice shops, owing to the dearness of the foodstuff. Thanks to prompt official repressive measures and to the organising of relief committees at the Southern capital, the impending famine, which threatens the millions of Kwangtung and Kwangsi may be robbed, of some of the worst features attending such calamity. Money has been raised by the various charitable institutions and the numerous merchants' guilds in Canton wherewith to purchase foreign rice in Hongkong to be resold at cost price within the suffering districts so as to relieve distress amongst the people. When it is related that with commendable spirit of benevolence all classes of Chinese are coming to the aid of the poor famine-stricken populace it will at once be seen that the wherewithal for the purpose of trade must have undergone a large shortage.

Nanning, 13th March.—The Customs Authorities have issued a circular notifying merchants that the new port of Nanning, has been formally opened to foreign trade, and that the collection of duties, etc., will be levied by the Nanning Office, from the 10th March, 1907. Previous to this order, goods going to Nanning were shipped under West River Transit passes and duty paid at this port. This will of course be now discontinued.

Provisional regulations for the port of Nanning have been printed, and whilst a copy can be seen at any of the West River Custom Houses, these regulations are not supplied to the merchants, but may be obtained at 20 cents per copy from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., of Hongkong. These regulations are local to the new port, and in addition to them, West River trade practices and precedents remain in force.

CHINA MERCHANT'S SHABAN NAVIGATION MEETING AT HONGKONG.

**SHAREHOLDERS' SAME VIEWS.**

The *China Daily Journal* writes editorially:—We have referred to the meeting of the Cantonese shareholders of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. held at Hongkong [exclusively reported in the *Hongkong Telegraph*] with the view of exempting the Company from official control and interference and registering it as a limited liability Company, in Peking, in accordance with the new regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industries and Commerce. There is more behind this agitation than what appears on the surface. For years the shareholders have been dissatisfied with the semi-official management of the Company and this dissatisfaction has been shown by the general disinclination to accept its shares as a safe and profitable means of investment. Thus shipping has doubled, if not trebled; beginning has been made in the matter of placing Shanghai in railway communication with the vital portions of the Chinese Empire; and before the close of the next decade it should be possible to entrain at Shanghai and steam without a break straight to Europe, via Chinkiang, Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan and the Trans-Siberian line.

The foreign population of Shanghai has likewise made phenomenal progress. In 1870 there were only 1,666 foreigners in residence; in 1885 approximately the same number; in 1895 a rise to 2,197; two years later there were 3,673 aliens; in 1899 a couple of hundred more; in 1905 the figures had jumped to 4,684, in 1906 there were 6,774; and in 1907, 11,499.

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On behalf of the Directors—  
W. G. GRIST, Chairman.

The *China Daily Journal* writes editorially:—

"The second of the retardings referred to in our circular the 8th inst. per se. *Dihl*, the depression in the yarn market became more pronounced owing to the tightness of money amongst the natives and the dearness of foodstuff consequent on the failure of the rice crops in the consuming districts. Importers, however, with a view to realize submitted to a decline of \$1 per bale at which a small business was done in the early portion of the fortnight. Subsequently a demand was issued for a new bale of \$1.50 per bale. As Lord Loureiro had not turned up when all the jury had been impanelled, his honour Mr. Loureiro appeared with the bailiff.

His Honour: Why were you not here this morning?

Mr. Loureiro: I must apologize, my Lord, but I thought the time was 10.30 a.m.

His Honour: That is no excuse; the time is plausibly set forth on the jury notices. The trouble is that by your being absent another gentleman has been called upon to take your place and perform your duty.

